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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXII NO. 108 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

SPARED BY 'QUAKE: SHAKEN BY HAILSTORM

Gruesome Scene In Champaran

Tale Of Death, Destruction And Destitution

SMOKE FROM BOWELS OF EARTH

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PATNA, May 7.

Heavy hailstorm was experienced yesterday in the area near Narkatiaganj, in Champaran, lasting for an hour. Almost all the houses collapsed and several persons and cattle have lost their lives.

FISSURES FORMED

It is reported that some of the stones that fell from sky weighed two seers. Several fissures have been formed in the earth, although this area was quite safe from earthquake.

SMOKE FROM BOWELS OF EARTH

Another peculiar thing noticeable was that smoke emerged from the earth spreading round the area. Almost all trees of locality lost their leaves.

GREAT PANIC

Great panic prevails. Dr. Pierre Ceresole, the famous Swiss Engineer is leaving for Champaran tonight, along with Mathura Prasad where he will stay for one week.

CERESOLES PLANS FOR BIHAR

Will Return To Europe And Come Back With Volunteers

(From Our Correspondent).

PATNA, May 7.

Dr. Pierre Ceresole, who returned from Ranchi on Saturday last, has left for Champaran and Tohat districts. While at Ranchi he discussed with Gandhiji how he and his friends from Europe could effectively help in the relief and reconstruction work in stricken Bihar.

It may now be taken as definitely settled that Dr. Ceresole will leave India in about a month's time return again shortly with a body of picked international volunteers who would render personal service in the affected area and also make known in Europe what had actually happened in Bihar. Gandhiji has released for publication what Mr. C. F. Andrews describes as "his noble letter" to Gandhiji written immediately before his departure for India. The letter is a record of Dr. Ceresole's in most thoughts as also of some humanists provoked by the earthquake reports from India.

The question raised was whether it was not better to send material help in the shape of money instead of men for direct personal service in which method the International Volunteer Service believes. But Dr. Ceresole and his friends thought that the "final material value of the spirit of friendship is infinite in comparison with the money it may cost in the present case. If one or ten or thousand Europeans sent to Bihar for reconstruction and brotherly help were a scandal, what about those hundreds of New Zealanders Australians; Chinese, Africans, Americans and Indians sent to Europe for the war?"

Dr. Ceresole adds: "If we all do faithfully and completely what we can in the present occasion, this terrible catastrophe of Bihar may turn out finally into a blessing not only for India, but for the whole world."

Dr. Ceresole's scheme of personal volunteer service has the full blessing of Mr. Romain Rolland.

EUROPE'S RESPONSE TO BIHAR'S WAIL

Andrews Tells Of His Experiences Of Tour In Continent

(From Our Correspondent).

PATNA, May 7.

"The three visits I have now paid to the Continent of Europe have convinced me that our appeal must be in every way world wide and continuous and that it will have to go on being made not only for the present weeks, but (it may be) for over a year." Thus says Mr. C. F. Andrews in the course of a letter addressed to Babu Rajendra Prasad, giving his impression of the tour on the Continent in connection with the Bihar earthquake sufferers. Mr. Andrews observes:

"The world is not merely looking on indifferentially at what India is suffering, from but every country is sympathising with India in that suffering."

EUROPE RESPONDS.

With regard to the tour in Northern Europe which he characterizes as very wonderful, he gives the following impression."

In each city we had such immense meetings that standing room at the doors was filled and there were people who could not get in. Committees were formed at Stockholm and Copenhagen for carrying on the work. The greatest event of all was the State officials' asking me to broadcast on the State Radio at Copenhagen. The Copenhagen broadcast was heard in Stockholm and Oslo and across the Baltic at Helsingfors. It had immense effect and there were newspaper comments in the leading papers on the very next morning.

BOOK FOR PUBLICITY.

Mr. Andrews proposes to write a book on the great Indian Earthquake with a view to rouse the sympathy of the people in Europe. He thinks that all the modern means of spreading the news of what has actually happened should be made use of and things must be done on a large scale. It is thus alone, he thinks, that Bihar will be able to secure help commensurate with the great task.

THE LAND OF GOLD.

He is leaving for South Africa on May 11 which is "one of the most prosperous parts of the world just now, because gold is at a premium" and where he hopes to be able to raise considerable funds not only from Indians, but also from other races.

MAHANTS MEET WITH RESISTANCE

GANDHI-BOYCOTT FAILS

Puri Accords Rousing Reception To Mahatma

(From A Correspondent).

PURI, May 7.

Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by Mr. A. V. Thakar and party arrived here at 11 p.m. yesterday. Thousands of people greeted him at the sation with cheers and shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai."

Mahatmaji refused to motor but walked about one mile to his residence at sea side. A mammoth crowd followed him in a procession. The rumoured hostile demonstration by Sanatanists did not appear on the scene.

After a brief talk with workers, Gandhiji began his silence. But he was busy with correspondence till two in the morning.

Some 'Mohants' this morning tried to intimidate the lessees of shopkeepers to close their shops but the hartal attempt failed. The shopkeepers' resistance led to police interference.

Sir C. P. R. Explains

What He Said About Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru At Kumbakonam

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, May 7.

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer in a communication to "Roys Weekly" in Delhi explains what he said about Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in his recent speech at Kumbakonam which came in for severe critism in the press. He says:—

"I said nothing in my Kumbakonam speech regarding him. But in answer to a question from the audience as to why India should not straightaway embark on a Communist policy on the lines laid down by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru,

I said that, so long as we believe in the present Order of Society in India, the Communist programme is dangerous and that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is all the more dangerous because of his undoubted sacrifices and idealism and tht fervour of his convictions which I characterised as self-hypnotisation.

To admire Mar's great qualities is not to subscribe to his doctrines. Russia started on a similar scheme, but if latest reports are authentic, it has had to retrace its steps and evolve a new bourgeois and capitalist class."

JAWAHARLAL FOR DEHRA DUN

CALCUTTA, May 7.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who was undergoing imprisonment in Alipore Central Jail was taken to-night to Dehradun by Dehradun Express.—United Press.

POONA BOMB EXPLOSION

POONA, May 7.

The local police and Intelligence authorities were busy throughout the whole of last week with investigation in connection with the bomb explosion that occurred on the 30th ultimo. United Press.

NOTES OF Rs. 1 LAKH MISSING

Mysterious Disappearance Of Insured Cover For Bank Of Bihar

From Our Correspondent

PATNA, May 7.

The news that a Bankipore postman has missed an insured cover for one lakh of rupees which, it is stated, was addressed to the Bank of Bihar, Ltd., Patna, by the Central Bank of India, Calcutta Branch, has caused considerable sensation here.

It is understood the cover contained one lakh of rupees in G. C. notes of Rs. 10,000 each.

The Police investigation is proceeding.

SOCIALISM FOR INDIA

Patna Conference Move To Organise Party Within The Congress

(From A Correspondent.)

PATNA, May 7.

Mr. Jaiprakash Narayan, Secretary, Bihar Socialist Party, invites Socialist Congressmen to the All India Socialist Conference at Patna on the 17th May. He regrets his inability to issue individual invitations, not being in touch with every Congressman interested in Socialism. He further requests Comrades to intimate their arrival to him C/o. "Searchlight", Patna.

The Conference will consider plans for creating an All India Socialist movement and

Consider proposals for the All India Congress Committee.

The plenary session in the Conference will be held at 7-30 in the morning. The Subjects Committee will between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. after which the plenary session will again meet.

Acharya Narendradeva, Principal, Kashi Vidyapith, will preside.

BAR ASSOCIATIONS TRIBUTE

Eventful Career Of Chief Justiceship

LAHORE, May 7.

The court room of the Chief Justice, Lahore, was packed when all Judges of the High Court, members of Bar and the number of ladies assembled this morning to bid farewell to Sir Shadilal the retiring Chief Justice.

Mr. Jagganath Aggarwal, President of the High Court Bar Association in bidding farewell to Sir Shadilal said that they were both sad and glad on this occasion, sad, at the impending departure of His Lordship from their midst and glad, that they were able to congratulate him on successful termination of an eventful career of Chief Justiceship as has been well said that the time to congratulate a man is not when he puts on his armour but, when he puts it off.

Continuing Mr. Aggarwal said: "We are also glad you will not be entirely lost to us, but useful in another and higher sphere."

Sir Shadilal then gave a reply.—United Press.

MAHATMA ARRIVES AT PURI

Meets With No Opposition From Sanatanists

PURI, May 7.

Contrary to the expectations of some members of his party Mahatma Gandhi had no opposition when he arrived in Puri at mid-night. He was taken to his residence at the seaside. Police and volunteers managed to keep the crowd back and escort Gandhiji who decided to walk to his residence, although he could only do so with great difficulty.

At Augul the most noticeable feature of Gandhiji's arrival was that although it was Sunday, schools were kept open and examinations held.

On the way at Meramundali railway station admirers surrounded Gandhiji's car, and he had to get on roof of a motor bus to address the crowd.

Mahatma is observing silence since his arrival last night.—A. P.

Congress Secretariat

Dr. Mahmud To Open A. I. C. C. Office At Patna

(From Our Correspondent).

PATNA, May 7.

It is understood that the Office of the All-India Congress Committee is being formally opened at Patna and Dr. Syed Mahmud arrives here on the 11th. In a statement he requests members all over the country to inform the Secretary of the Reception Committee for the A. I. C. C. at Patna in good time the date of their arrival so that proper arrangements may be made for their comforts. Arrangements are proceeding apace and despite the damage done by the earthquake, suitable accommodation has been secured in private residences and hotels for the members attending. A good number of ladies are expected, among them being Mrs. Kamala Nehru, Mrs. Uma Nehru, Mrs. Naidu and Mrs. Captain.

EMIR FEISAL'S VICTORY

CAIRO, May 7.

Emir Feisal won a further victory in his advance towards Sanaa, while Emir Ahmed Elshoweir, commanding another Saudi army, captured an entire caravan of camels and a large quantity of ammunition on the route to the Sanaa front.

Prisoners taken include two European officers believed to be Italian who had been training Yemen artillery in the past year.

Jeddah messages state it is felt that Britain will be scrupulous in taking no sides in the dispute, while any intervention by Italy to protect her interests in Yemen are regarded as improbable in official Saudi circles.—Reuter.

RUIKAR AND COMRADES ARRESTED

Leaders Who Played Prominent Part In Nagpur Textile Strike

NAGPUR, May 7.

Messrs. R. S. Ruiker, Marathe and Kulkarni, the labour leaders who played a prominent part in the local textile strike, were arrested this morning under Section 107 read with Section 114. Criminal Procedure Code.—A. P.

City Fathers Taken By Surprise

Vithalbhai's Portrait Hung Up Without Ceremony

MAYOR TALKS OF DECORATION TO WALL

(By OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE).

A beautiful Portrait of the late Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel now adorns the Corporation Hall of Bombay.

Sore disappointment

Those who expected the Portrait to be unveiled with due ceremony befitting the memory of the great National Leader, with appropriate speeches from City-Fathers, were sorely disappointed.

Unsung And Unhonoured

Even before the Corporation meeting on Monday, the Portrait had been hung up by the Municipal Executive. No ceremony attended the function, no speeches were made.

What A Tribute!

"I hope the Portrait will be a further decoration in the Hall," was how the Mayor, Mr. Hooseinalli Rahimtoola, referred to the glorious record of the services of easily the foremost President of the Corporation.

As if to make up for this lack of ceremony, Mr. Shivdas C. Chapsey, one of the donors of the portrait to the Corporation, distributed sweets among the City-Fathers. This was also quite a private affair.

WHY THIS HUSH-HUSH POLICY?

Why these hush-hush methods? One is tempted to ask. Could this ceremony not have been performed in a more dignified manner?

Anyway, the manner in which the affair has been managed reflects no credit on the Corporation.

MAYOR'S SPEECH.

This was all that the Mayor said regarding the Portrait when the Corporation met on Monday:

"You must have noticed a new feature in this Hall, namely, the portrait of the late Mr. Vithalbhai Patel. As you are aware, the Corporation, by a resolution, accepted the offer of Mr. Shivdas C. Chapsey of the portrait of the late Mr. Vithalbhai. In pursuance of that resolution the Commissioner received the portrait and has hung it up in the Corporation Hall. I hope it will be a further decoration in the Hall."

(Corporation Debate on page 7)

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP ARMAGH WAR MEMORIAL

I. R. A. Gunmen Make Futile Attempt

BELFAST, May 7.

The Irish Republican Army gunmen with two land mines attempted to blow up the Armagh City War Memorial, motored from the Irish Free State, knocked up the Doctor and compelled him to stand by in case the gunmen were injured. One landmine was damaged by the granite steps of the memorial and the other failed to explode. As the police and inhabitants rushed from their houses the gunmen drove off with the doctor and dropped him on the frontier. The Ulster Government had recently banned the erection of the memorial at Carriskmore and Tyrone to the I.R.A. men killed in 1916.—Reuter's Special.

80 MEN ENTOMBED

BERLIN, May 7.

Eighty men were trapped in a Bugginen potash mine, near Karlsruhe, by a fire caused by short circuit. The work was proceeding normally in the morning when a pit prop collapsed cutting the high tension cable and a fire immediately broke out.

An alarm was sounded, but only some men escaped owing to thick smoke. There seems little chance of saving the others.—Reuter.

COMBATING JAPANESE COMPETITION

Runciman's Statement In Commons

LONDON, May 7.

Mr. Runciman told the House of Commons that he informed Mr. Matsudaira that Britain was resuming the liberty of action in order to safeguard her commercial interests, but no steps would be taken in an unfriendly spirit and the Anglo-Japanese treaty would not be terminated.

The Import Duty Advisory Committee had been asked to report very quickly on the silk duties in the United Kingdom market and the Governments of the Colonies would be asked to introduce import quotas, except West Africa, to apply to all foreign imports of cotton and rayon goods based on annual imports of 1927 to 1931. The Regulations when laid down would be retrospective to to-day.

Mr. Runciman said that he was daaling now only with cotton and rayon textiles and would consider each case of the other industries hit by Japanese competition. The policy of the Dominions was for them to decide and Mr. Runciman was unable to intervene.—Reuter.

PRIVILEGES COMMITTEE

LONDON, May 7.

Mr. Colin Davidson, Lord's Secretary to the Select Committee, gave evidence for 50 minutes before the Committee Privileges, which thereafter, deliberated for 35 minutes, and adjourned till 4 p.m. to-morrow.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

1. PERSONAL.

Mahmoud Bey, the famous Egyptian Spiritualist, changed his address. Now can be consulted at Wellington House, Merewether Road, just opposite the West corner of Taj Mahal Hotel.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Organisers, District Agents, Agents and Canvassers on salary and commission. Apply the Great Orient Insurance Co., Ltd., Nanji Building, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. (2351).

Wanted for Night Shift in Upcountry Mill one Spinning Assistant. Should be hard-working, energetic and intelligent. Apply with testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 8349 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Matric S.T.C., and a B.Sc., as teachers. Apply with testimonials, for minimum pay, to the Secretary, the Jain A. V. School, Bagwada, Post Udwada R. S. (2343).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution.—Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert, individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy. New term for L.C.C. commences. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road. (2318).

Calcutta Dental College And Hospital, 149/B Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.—Offers a three years' course in Dentistry leading to the Diploma of the College. Next session begins on July 1. For prospectus apply to Dr. R. Ahmed, D.D.S., F I C D Principal. 2324

68. PARTNERSHIPS.

Wanted Partner with practical knowledge of Radio Business. Sole Agency. Required Capital Rs. 5|10,000. Apply Box No. 2350, "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Wanted Up-Country Agents for Patent Medicines used in every house and already very popular in some Provinces. Apply to Sole-Distributors, C. Fco. Lobo & Co., Post Box No. 524, Bombay. (2347).

Wanted influential and energetic Agents to introduce our Premium Bond scheme and earn a decent income. Very liberal terms. Apply enclosing 3|4 anna stamp, City Bank of Eastern India, Ltd., Aligarh. (2342).

132. BEAUTY REQUISITES.

Keshkala Hair Lotion, though not a Dye, turns white, faded Hair to its original colour within a few days. Popular Pharmacy, Grant Road, Bombay. (2352).

155. MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

Wanted Ladies Cycles second hand Portable Typewriters in good condition. Write Box No. 2354, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following four Currency Notes of Rs. 1,000|- each belonging to our client Mr. N. J. Baria have gone astray:—

Rs. 1,000|- No. X|3 714427.
Rs. 1,000|- No. X|3 701584.
Rs. 1,000|- No. X|3 713373.
Rs. 1,000|- No. X|3 718074.

The Public are hereby warned against dealing in any way with the said Notes. Any person dealing with them after this intimation will do so at his own risk.

Bombay, Dated this 7th day of May, 1934.

PATEL & EZEKIEL,
Attorneys for Mr. N. J. Baria.
8351

Public Notices

BRITISH CEYLON CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that this Company has declared an Interim Dividend of 3 per cent on the PREFERENCE Shares for the year ending 31st October, 1934.

Payment will be made on the Shareholders personal application or written instructions to the Company.

By Order of the Board,
F. W. RICHINGS
Secretary.

Hultsdorf Mills, P.O. Box 281, COLOMBO,
30th April, 1934.
8346

THE GENERAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED, AJMER.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 7TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of those Policy-holders of this Society who are entitled to vote under Article 82 will be held at the Society's Registered Office on SATURDAY, the 12th May, 1934, at 5 p.m. for the purpose of electing two Directors (out of such of the policy holders as be eligible under article 83) retiring by rotation this year and are eligible for re-election.

By Order of the Board,
P. D. BHARGOVA,
General Manager.

Ajmer,
Dated 30th April, 1934.
8348

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of Dennis Traylor Fire Engine complete with fire appliances or Merry-Weather Hatfield Traylor Fire Pump or any other fire Engine approved by the Public Health Department of the Punjab Government. Tenders must be submitted before the 21st of May 1934. Quotations be sent to No. 8347 "Bombay Chronicle".

NOTICE

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK greatly regrets to announce the death of Mr. Hormusji Ardeshir Banker, Manager of their Shaik Memon Street Branch, who was in the service of the Bank for a period of 32 years. 8354

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, VII OF 1913,
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE BOMBAY MOTOR BOAT CLUB LTD.,
(In Vol. Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in pursuance of section 217 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, that a General Meeting of the Members of the abovenamed Company will be held at 49 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 15th June 1934, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), for the purposes of having an account laid before them showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of and of hearing any explantations that may be given by the Liquidator and also of determining by Extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the Books of Accounts and Documents of the Company and of the Liquidator, thereof, shall be disposed off.

Dated this 7th Day of May, 1934.

J. H. PATEL,
Liquidator.
8350

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Post Box No. 322, Tel. No. 22337

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Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
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Fushimi Maru,	11000	10 May
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Hive Maru	11600	4 June
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Meigen ,,	3rd May	10th ,,
Altai ,,	11th ,,	22nd ,,
Keifuku ,,	20th ,,	26th ,,
Pacific ,,	24th ,,	7th June
Havana ,,	3rd June	16th ,,
Shunko ,,	8th ,,	21st ,,

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Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telegrams:—"Shosen."

COTTON

LATEST INFORMATION IS MONEY ITSELF

COTTON BUSINESS.—We transact cotton business on behalf of our clients through the E. I. C. Association, Ltd., and the Mahajan Association. Our clients are remain in touch with all the latest information from all Foreign Markets which help them to cover their bargains profitably

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS—The New York and Liverpool Cotton Markets dominate all other markets of the world and every bit of information there is flashed all round the world. Shrewd speculators avail themselves of the news and make profits. The Bureau remains in constant touch with these markets right from the opening midway fluctuations to the closing prices.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS-RATE—The Sterling-Dollar Cross-Rate is of utmost importance to business. All the commodity markets rule practically in tune with the fluctuations in the Cross-Rate we receive opening, closing and all time to time fluctuations together with our London Agent's opinion. We can wire or telephone same to any part of India for a moderate charge.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CALLS'—Quotations of Liverpool and New York Future together with Bombay quotations and expectation (Taruna) can be phoned or wired to any part of India.

DAILY COTTON FUTURES FORECAST:—Based scientifically on astrological calculations and latest cabled advices. This is the only Institution which receives costly cables from Home daily stating therein American Cotton Futures Forecast.

OUR RATES ARE EXTREMELY MODERATE.

Further particulars from:
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181, Esmail Building, 1st Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Phone No. 24241.
Tel: "VANUSET."

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co
AUCTIONEERS,
123, Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

Sale by the undersigned of 4 Cases Oil Engine Fittings by Tangyes Ltd. on WEDNESDAY, the 9th May, 1934, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their Sale Rooms by order of the Bank concerned:—

4 Cases containing 2 Combustion Chambers (one each for right hand and left hand Engines), 1 Extra Combustion Chamber for right hand Engine and other sundry fittings for Oil Engines.

Full particulars from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Textile Technical School Is For Benefit Of Mill Workers

BOMBAY SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE'S EFFORTS.

The school aims at raising the level of efficiency of workers employed in the textile mills of Bombay, so that they may be enabled to increase their earnings and also be fit for holding the posts of jobbers and head jobbers for which there have been no recognised qualifications.

COURSES OF STUDY.

The students are given theoretical and practical lessons according to a syllabus prepared by experts and approved by a Committee of experts and others. The course is divided into two sections, Spinning and Weaving, each section requiring three years' training. The medium of instruction is the vernacular. Machine drawing is taught in both the sections. Each section is in the charge of a graduate of the V. J. Technical Institute possessing some years' practical experience in his line. The classes are held daily in the evening so that the mill-workers can attend them after their day's work in the mills is over.

Only those who are actually employed in the mills as workers are admitted as students in this school.

The school is equipped with machinery for practical training. This machinery is located in a shed specially constructed for the purpose and is worked with electric power.

GOOD PROGRESS.

The annual examinations were held in April, the examiners being, as usual, deputed by the Committee of Direction for Technical Education in the Bombay Presidency. Out of the 110 students who appeared for their examinations, 85 were able to get through. There were 14 final year students of whom 11 were successful.

FOR MILL WORKERS.

As soon as the annual examinations were over, handbills were, as usual, distributed broadcast among the mill-workers asking them to take advantage of the school for improving their prospects in employment. The response, however, was not as satisfactory as in the previous year, owing to widespread unemployment among the mill-workers.

Till June 1933 no fees were charged to the students of the school. However, the expenditure steadily increased during the last three years on account of the increase in the number of students attending the school and the League found it difficult to meet the deficit from its general funds which have been diminishing owing to the trade depression prevailing in the City. Under these circumstances the League had to think of charging fees to the students. The step was taken very reluctantly and care was taken to see that the scale of fees was not so high as to press hard on the students. The fees were fixed at Ans. 8 for the first year students, Ans. 12 for the second year and Re. 1 for the third year.

Imperial Bank Assistants' Social

The annual banquet of the Assistants, Imperial Bank of India, Bombay Head Office and Local Branches, was held at Messrs. Brandon's on Saturday night when Mr. S. V. Muzumdar, President of the Assistants' Social, presided over a large gathering

After the Royal toasts had been honoured, the President called upon Mr. P A Engineer to propose the toast of the "Assistants' Social, 1934."

Mr. Engineer in the course of his speech, said:

"I take off my hat to this Social Organisation, it really represents the hidden hands and powers behind our illustrious institution. I mean the Imperial Bank of India."

After speeches by Messrs Khambatta, Miranda, Lobo and D R Joshi, re-iterating the popularity of similar Social events, the President addressed the gathering.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports

ARRIVALS.
May 7th.

Victoria, Benzamino, Genoa.
City of London, Brown, Karachi.
City of Perth, James New York.
Wichita, Redmond, New York.

LOADING.
May 7th

Steamer Castalia for Liverpool.
Steamer Wichita for New York.
Steamer Jalavijaya for Calcutta.
Steamer Begum for Rangoon.

ITALIAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Victoria:—The M Italiana mail steamer Victoria, arrived in harbour on Monday from Genoa, with mails a general cargo and 111 passengers.

S S City of London.—The K N Coy's steamer City of London, arrived in harbour on Monday from Karachi, with a general cargo and 6 passengers and hence she sailed on the same day for Liverpool, with same bottom cargo and 670 through passengers.

S S City of Perth:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer City of Perth, arrived in harbour on Monday from New York, with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

S S Wichita:—The L Edward Ltd., steamer Wichita, arrived in harbour on Monday from New York, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, May 7.

S S Mundra for London.—200 bags kardi seed, 114 bags kang grain, T S Thadani & Sons; 490 bags dry ginger, A P Gupta; 640 bags myrabollum, H Radhashyam.

For Hull.—340 bags mowra meal, A Dawn & Co.

S S Elysia for Liverpool.—39 bales wool raw, M Motilal; 15 bales wool raw, A L Hassam; 45 bales woollen rags, C Nanalal & Co.; 83 bales goat skin, D Abraham & Sons; 42 bales cotton thread waste, M Narattamdas & Co.; 640 bags myrabollum, H Bhagavandas & Co.; 2800 bags groundnut cakes, L Dreyfus & Co.; 2560 bags myrabollum, R S Tata & Co.; 63 bales wool raw, V Oomersey; 3 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Manchester.—25 bales cotton waste, S Trikamdas & Co.

For Glasgow.—1400 bags ground nut oil cakes, L Dreyfus & Co.

For Marseilles.—340 bags gingelly seed, M Bhuta & Co.

For Montreal:—13 bales woollen carpets, Cox & Kings Ltd.

S S Victoria for Genoa.—606 bales linseed, K Devchand & Co.; 1300 bags groundnut seed, B Maheshwari; 1334 bags groundnut kernals, K M Nathoo; 3594 bags linseed, A Podar & Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo.

S S City of Perth, for Baltimore:—1600 bags myrabollum, H Bhagwandas and Co.

For Norfolk:—16000 bags grd.-nut oil cakes, Strauss and Co.

For Halifax:—65 drums castor oil, Bharat Oil Mill Co.

For Boston:—364 bags gum karaya, D Mavji and Co.

S S City of Poona, for Liverpool:—70 bales wool raw, Clarke and Smith, Ltd.

For Manchester:—110 bales cotton fly, B Karsondas and Co.

S S Barenfels, for Antwerp:—70 bales cotton fly, Chimanlal and Sons.

S S Tango Maru, for Yokohama:—130 bags aluminium scrap, M G A Husein and Co.

For Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Osaka:—36 bags aluminium scrap, M G A Husein and Co; 2 pots palma rosa oil, S Nowroji & Co.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

For Nagoya:—100 bales cotton

For Hongkong:—17 bags fish mows and 12 bags shark fins, R Dhanji and Co.

S S Wichita, for Norfolk:—16000 bags groundnut cakes, Strauss & Co.

S S Meigen Maru, for Kobe:—9 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd; 800 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton raw, N Naneklal and Co; 100 bales cotton raw, V Ladha and Co; 200 bales cotton raw, S R Tulshan and Co. 100 bales cotton raw, S Karamshi and Co; 150 bales cotton raw, N Fatehally and Co; 100 bales cotton raw, K Shivji and Co.

For Yokkaichi:—1400 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Osaka:—300 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Yoko Maru, for Kobe.—150 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton raw, Breul and Co; 100 bales cotton raw, M Amersey and Co; 200 bales cotton raw, A Khimji and Co; 200 bales cotton raw, V Ladha and Co; 200 bales cotton raw, S Karamshi and Co; 192 bales cotton raw, N Futehally and Co; 200 bales cotton raw, Kotak and Co; 500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

For Nagoya:—350 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

S S Heimie Maru for Kobe:—400 bales cotton raw, S Karamshi and Co; 100 bales cotton raw, K Shivji and Co.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, May 7.

S S Birk; Agents S S N Co., from Bassein:—24245 bags rice.

From Tuticorin:—10 cases cone yarn.

From Ponani:—150 bags cocoanuts, 70 bundles coir fibre.

From Calicut:—2084 bales cotton.

From Cannanore:—410 pieces planks, 19 bags pepper.

S S Poelan Bras; Agents T Morrison and Co., from Genoa:—207 nongs motor car covers, 20 cases toys, 90 cases cotton goods, 35 c|s rayon yarn, 20 bales silk yarn, 12 cases olive oil, 47 c|s lift parts.

S S Bandra; Agents M M and Co., from Mohmerah:—252 bags gum, 188 bags attari, 51 bags salted skins.

From Bushire:—200 bags gum, 96 bags gum tragacanth, 73 jottas rose water, 74 jottas sweet wood, 40 bags almonds.

From B'Abbas:—18 bundles rose buds, 10 bundles zira.

From Muscat:—350 bags dates, 2 bundles gold.

From Gwadar:—34 packets fish.

From Pasin:—10 bundles mats.

From Bahrein:—2 tins gold, 1 bundle gold.

From Dubai:—4 tins gold, 3 tins pearls.

From Mangrole:—1 bundle specie.

From Karachi:—79 bags fish manure.

From Pore-Bunder:—10000 bags cement, 103 bales cotton.

From Verawal:—452 bales cotton.

S S City of Poona; Agents K Nixon and Co., from Liverpool:—160 cases cotton yarn, 600 cases cotton piecegoods, 250 cases cottons, 850 c|s machinery, 103 c|s pulleys, 80 c|s glycerine, 100 cases glassware, 174 c|s E'ware, 80 c|s cloves, 24 cases electric lamps, 106 c|s cisterns, 74 c|s screws, 50 cases tiles, 62 c|s bedsteads, 82 cases paper, 42 c|s provision, 659 c|s tyres, 50 c|s beer, 19 c|s wine, 227 drums paint, 177 drums varnish, 150 dms. dyes, 48 drums colour, 1000 bundles cement sheets, 239 bundles spring steel, 1250 bundles galvd. sheets, 538 bundles steel bars, 1740 bags chemicals, 550 bags China clay.

From Port Said:—230 bales cotton, 120 cases art silk thread.

POLICE SURPRISE GAMBLERS

Seventeen Persons Arrested In New Nagpada

Seventeen Pathans were rounded up by the Bombay C.I.D. as a sequel to a raid on a room at Mastan Tank Road, Nagpada, on Sunday afternoon. The accused were charged with alleged gambling when they were put up before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate Third Court on Monday.

The Police alleged that a sum of Rs. 80 and dices were found in the room. The accused were ordered to be released on bail.

TWO NOTES MADE OUT OF ONE!

Man Arrested While Doing "Trick"

RANGOON, May 7.

The sixth additional Magistrate is engaged in hearing a case of alleged cheating in which Ram Murath is accused of obtaining a ten rupee note from a Chinaman, manager of the Tiger Medical Hall, by telling him that he could double the amount.

The Chinaman, it is reported, was approached by the accused, who said that he could double any note that was given to him. The Chinaman informed the police, who gave him a marked note to be handed over to Ram Murath.

It is stated that Ram Murath put the note between two slabs of glass and poured some liquid over it and held the packet against the sun. Meantime the police arrived on the spot and on opening the glasses discovered two notes in place of the one put in.—A. P.

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THIRD M. B. B. S. EXAMINATION

Only 42 Qualify Out Of 198 Candidates

The following are the results of the Third M.B.B.S. Examination held in April:—

R B Desai; A F Heredia; P N Mehta; P M Mehta; S A Nathan; N H Desai; T M Desai; S B Dhru; R M Patadia; H N Tolia; V H Vahalia; F X De Souza; Sarala Kolhatkar; P N Narawane; V T Trivedi; S L Zuzarte.

PASS

B L Somway; S M Dave; F C D'Souza; G S Lele; V N Shah; N G Latey; P F D'Almeida; J Dadrawala; M G Sayani; G L Chitale; M N Dharia; V V Kane; S B Karani; V V Kollali; B D Mistry; P Ojha; P V Pendse; L Y Pradhan; F V Rele; R B Sule; K N Vaidya; K K Bhatt; D G Pednekar; L B Joshi; M K Joshi; D R Meher-Homji.

PASSED IN GROUP A.

Vasant Vasudeo Gupte.

PASSED IN GROUP B.

R D Dave; Dharam Paul; T D'Souza; Lucy Fernandes; R K Garde; A G Hiremath; S V Javeri; H S Madon; K N Master; N M Mody; J D Pathak; B S Pendse; V S Purandare; M I Shukla; A A Syed; I S Varma; M P Vora; G D Shanghavi; Durga Govindrao Dabholkar; V H Majumdar; R Moraes.

B. Sc. RESULTS

Over 70 per cent. Pass Out Of 999 Candidates

The following are results of the B. Sc. Examination held in April, 1934:—

FIRST CLASS WITH DISTINCTION:—Nos 18 19 43 54 102 124 141 175 184 194 195 213 227 444 505 511 513 532 533 563 594 596 603 778 907 938.

FIRST CLASS:—Nos 11 21 25 26 45 85 90 94 95 110 162 163 172 191 193 212 226 456 536 607 738 745 762 782 859 897 928.

SECOND CLASS

32	35	41	42	44	47	49	50	51	52	53
57	58	59	60	63	64	65	67	69	70	71
73	74	76	77	79	82	83	86	87	88	100
103	106	111	116	119	121	126				
132	129	133	135	143	160	165	171			
173	177	178	180	182	183	185	187			
188	190	192	196	200	202	204	208			
214	217	218	220	224	228	231	233			
236	422	435	436	438	439	442	443			
447	448	458	463	464	469	473	475			
509	517	519	527	528	545	567	572			
595	597	601	623	741	744	746	747			
748	749	751	754	755	756	757	758			
764	765	767	768	770	772	786	858			
860	861	863	865	866	872	876				
877	878	883	888	899	900					
902	906	910	918	929	945					

PASS:—Nos. 5 7 8 9 13 14 15 23 28 31 36 39 40 46 48 56 61 66 68 72 75 78 80 81 89 91 92 96 101 105 107 109 113 114 117 118 122 125 127 136 138 144 146 148 151 152 154 156 157 166 167 170 179 181 186 189 197 199 206 207 215 219 221 222 223 229 230 234 237 429 431 440 411 446 453 454 457 465 468 471 474 476 479 482 486 493 500 501 504 508 512 516 518 523 530 531 538 541 543 544 547 549 551 552 553 555 556 557 558 565 568 574 575 579 580 581 590 593 599 600 604 608 609 612 613 615 617 618 619 621 622 735 736 738 740 742 748 750 752 753 760 761 763 769 775 776 777 780 781 783 784 787 853 855 856 862 864 869 871 873 874 875 880 882 884 885 886 887 889 890 891 895 896 898 904 905 908 909 914 915 919 920 921 923 924 930 934 935 939 940 942 943 952 953.

PASSED IN SUBSIDIARY SUBJECTS:—Nos 97 98 211 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 250 252 253 254 256 257 259 262 263 264 265 267 268 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 300 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 314 316 318 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 329 331 332 334 335 336 337 339 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 349 350 351 352 353 355 356 358 359 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 370 371 372 373 375 376 378 379 382 385 386 387 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 407 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 423 430 432 484 497 628 630 632 634 636 637 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 649 652 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 663 665 667 668 671 674 676 677 678 679 681 682 685 688 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 701 702 704 705 708 709 710 711 717 714 715 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 728 732 733 734 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 801 802 904 805 808 809 810 811 813 815 816 817 818 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 829 831 832 833 834 835 836 838 839 840 842 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 912 954 955 956 959 960 962 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 982 983 984 986 987 988 989 990 992 993 995 997 998 999.

The Pragji Thackersey Moolji Science Scholarship has been awarded to No. 213.

INTER-SCIENCE RESULT.

The University Registrar informs us that No. 411 at the Intermediate Science Examination should be read to have passed in the First Class instead of in the Second Class.

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Relief That Never Comes

Motion Picture Society On Govt.'s Apathy Towards Indian Industry

The Annual General Meeting of the Motion Picture Society of India was held in the Society's Ogce at Kitab Mahal, Hornby Rd., Bombay on Saturday, May 5 when the report of the work done by the Society during the year 1933-34 was unanimously passed.

Mr. M Bhavanani was elected to the Chair who read Mr. Mayashankar Bhatt's speech, in the latter's absence.

After the Presidential speech, there was a lengthy discussion as to the activities as well as the aims and objects of the Society. It was pointed out by Mr. K H Vakil that the Film Producers should take greater interest in the affairs of the Society during the coming year and that the Society would soon be in a position to improve the standard of the pictures.

The election of the new Executive Committee for the current year was made and the following members were duly elected.

(1) Messrs. A Fazulbhoy; (2) Baburao Pai; (3) M Bhavanani; (4) Vishram Motwane; (5) C E Noble; (6) J Pandya; (7) Jaswantari Mehta; (8) Jamnadas Subedar; (9) K S Hirlekar, and (10); K H Vakil.

Messrs. V S Deshpande & Co. were elected Hon. Auditors for the year 1934-35.

Reviewing the work done by the Motion Picture Society of India during the year, the Secretary in his report said that the financial position of the Society required to be considerably strengthened and they hoped in course of time to secure many

tions of Industry.

ATTENTION TO EDUCATIONAL FILMS.

Continuing he said that the Society had paid special attention to securing educational films in order to help in the enlightenment of masses in the country and it had corresponded with various Governments, both in the East and West in the hope of securing educational films free of charge for demonstration purposes. A German institution had responded to their appeal and he hoped its example would be followed by others.

Mr. Mayashankar M. Bhatta said:

As you are aware we have been trying from the very beginning to facilitate and cheapen the production of films in this country. As one of the means in this direction we have been impressing upon the Government the necessity of allowing into this country import of raw films without any duty thereon. We have been also impressing on Government the necessity of allowing other raw materials and machinery required in film production, at least at a lower rate of duty if not absolutely without it. You must have been aware that the Government of India have been promising time after time a sympathetic consideration of the case of our industry and they repeated their promises even this year.

NATIONAL SCREEN.

Looking to the Cinema Industry as a whole I can say with some satisfaction that public opinion all over the world is beginning to show a better appreciation of the proper place of the Cinema Film in National Life. The film is undoubtedly a means of recreation but that is not all. It is one of the most potent means of instruction and education and this fact is slowly but surely coming to be recognised by all the civilised national States of the day. As everyone knows the League of Nations was instrumental in setting up in the city of Rome, an organisation called the International Institute of Educational Cinematography to study the various problems involved in this aspect of the Cinema. That Institute was founded about five years ago and the Diector of the Institute was responsible for organising an International Congress of Educational and Instructional Cinematography from 19th to 25th April of this year. Even a bare mention of the various heads included in the agenda of the Congress will be sufficient to convey some idea of the range covered by modern Cinematography. The Congress is divided into three sections, visual instruction, adult education and the international life of the peoples. The sub-divisions of these sections are, (1) Visual instruction, Methodology and the psychology of children, (2) The cinema in school visual instruction. (3) The cinema and technical and professional life, (4) The cinema and the agricultural life. (5) Films on hygienic topics and social providence, (6) The cinema and the adult education of the people, (7) Social providence and saving. (8) The state and the cinema and (9) Technical problems in connection with the national diffusional of instruction and educational films.

It is not a comfortable thought that sufficient attention to this subject has not been yet devoted in this country. We have not as yet produced any educational pictures nor have the Government tried to do their part in the matter as has been done in other countries. There is a talk of rural uplift and social progress by the Central as well as Provincial Governments and I would here like to impress upon them the immense potentialities of the film in this veld. I hope they will wake up to their responsibilities in good time and take to cinema more and more, in all their attempts to educate the people.

FUTURE PROBLEMS

The problem of legislative measures, the problem of education and propaganda, the technical problems of production, these and various other questions fall within the purview of the Society and they will all be taken up in due course. But it is necessary that all those interested in the industry should come together every year and help the work of the Society by an exchange of mutual experience. With this end in view we propose to organise in the month of December next, the First Indian Motion Picture Convention and a Photo-Cine-Radio Exhibition. Originally, both these events were to have come about in the month of April last, but as we were keen to enlist international co-operation in the organisation of the proposed exhibition, it had to be postponed to to the month of December in order to allow sufficient time for preparation to the over-seas exhibitors. Through this exhibition, it is hoped that producers in this country will get an opportunity to acquaint themselves with technical progress so far achieved by the cinema industry. It is expected that producers, distributors, exhibitors and others will all come together and meet for the first time in a common convention and review their common problems and suggest their solutions in the light of their experience. Thus it is hoped that all those interested in the industry will, for the first time, come together for a mutual understanding and thereby strengthen the position of the industry as a whole. An ambitious programme has been sketched for both the functions and we will thereby be able to awaken the interest of the public in this industry of ours.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS

For complete information about all competitive examinations held by Public Service Commission and recruitment to all Imperial Government, Railway and Military services, consult Mohan's Guide to Imperial Government Services, 3rd Ed. PP. 330 Rs. 3. RAM LAL SURI, Bookseller, Lahore.

FOREIGN STUDIES

About comprehensive information about higher studies, expenses, Passports, admission, qualifications, exemptions, etc., in Universities and technical and professional institutions in Germany, Japan, France, America and Switzerland, consult Mohan's Guide to Foreign Studies, 2nd Ed. 225 PP. Rs. 1/8. RAM LAL SURI, Lahore.

WADILAL DISCHARGED

Police Abandon Case For Want Of Evidence

There was a dramatic end to the case in which Wadilal Mohanlal and Martanda Nagappa were arrested on suspicion, in connection with house-breaking and theft case by the Princess Street Police on March 12, when the accused were placed before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay on Monday.

The Police made an application for the discharge of the accused on the ground that enquiries have been in progress but had not been possible "to get sufficient evidence to place them on a charge sheet."

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be discharged and their bail bonds to be cancelled.

Mr. Fazal G. R. Khairaz, Bar-at-law with Mr. E J. Biem and Mr. Cheelshankar D. Vyas, appeared on behalf of Wadilal Mohanlal.

It will be recalled that at the previous hearings Mr. Khairaz protested against an adjournment of the case as his client, he contended, Wadilal had been arrested not because he was alleged to have been implicated in the case of house-breaking but because Wadilal had incurred the displeasure of Inspector Raje. Mr. Khairaz told the Court that the accused was formerly a Police informant and had become a newspaper informant on "Sutta" khel.

The Police had also put forward as a ground for a remand on a previous occasion that the paper had been sent to the Police Commissioner for an order to deport the accused, as he was believed to be a member of a house-breaking gang. The Magistrate acceded to the request of the Police but directed that the accused should be placed on a charge sheet at the next hearing. For all these reasons the case had created a sensation which was enhanced as the accused had filhad taken cognizance of it by issuing a Notice on Inspector Raje.

AN ATTACK ON LIBERTY

New British Sedition Bill

The "News Chronicle" writes:-

The case against the Sedition Bill which Sir Thomas Inskip introduced recently rests on the tremendous powers which it places in the hands of the authorities to prosecute all sorts of people for offences which, as the law stands now, would be no offences at all.

The Bill makes the mere possession of a document, apart from its publication, apart from any wrongful intentions on the part of the accused, an offence. To escape he must show "lawful excuse" for its existence on his premises. He need not be proved to be a seditious person himself: but only a person on whose property, with the aid of their new and drastic rights of search, the police have found a document which a magistrate holds seditious.

In times of emergency, such as war-time, a Government may claim to be entrusted with powers like this; not because they are just in themselves or because there is adequate security that they will not be abused, but because the public necessity overrides private right.

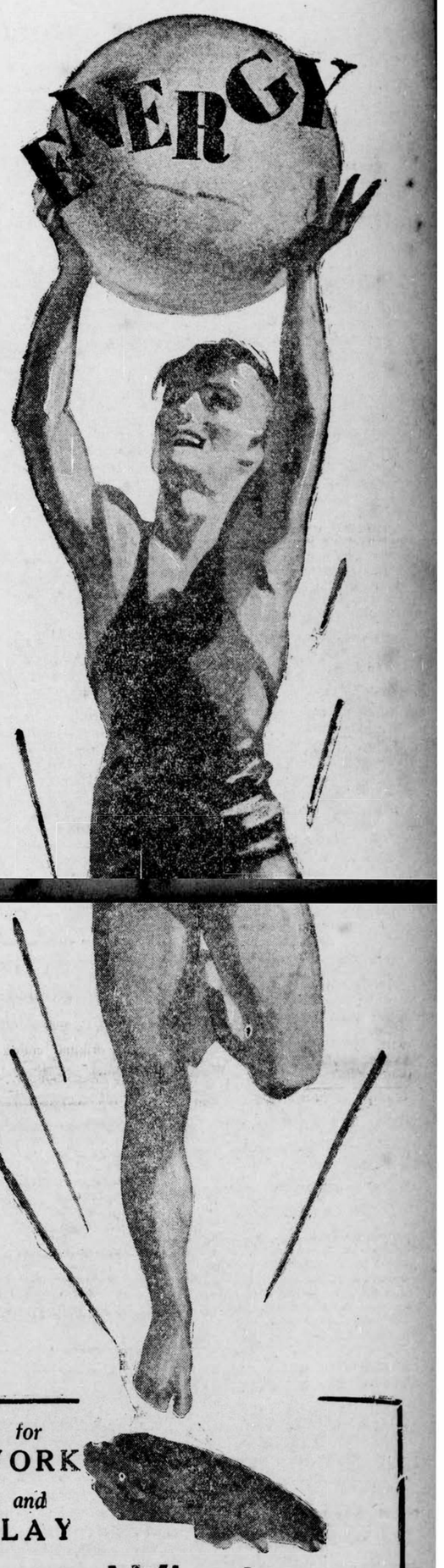
Sir Thomas Inskip made a rather half-hearted attempt to suggest that this is still the case, and that the dissemination of pamphlets to soldiers and sailors constitutes a sufficient reason for the wide powers demanded. He did not suggest that the pamphlets had had any effect or that the average British soldier or sailor had in fact shown any great interest in "The Soldiers' Voice" or "The Red Signal." On his own showing it is a nuisance rather than a peril which the Bill aims at suppressing.

The fact clearly is that for a cause which is on the face of it quite inadequate, the Government is demanding to be invested with powers which no Government in a free country ought, except in time of emergency, to possess.

Rangoon.—The Bassein Police have arrested Kohmun, the headman of Village Ngmya in Myaungmya District who absconded after misappropriating Government revenue of about Rs. 1,300.—

SMALL INDUSTRIES

Start, with small capital, independent industries like manufacture of biscuits, cigarettes, buttons, brushes, brass wares, hosiery, toys, locks, cutlery, razor blades, stationery goods, leather goods and dozen others. Consult Mohan's Guide to Small Scale Industries, 2nd Ed. 250 PP. Rs. 1/8. RAM LAL SURI, Lahore.



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Sports Jottings From Here And There

Indian Football Team For Africa

(BY SPORTSMAN).

Brother Sportsmen, when I talked to you on Sunday last I thought I would have this opportunity only once a week, that is on Sundays. But Providence—or rather the Editor of this paper—had willed otherwise. So here I am again, even while the week is still green. I shall appear on Tuesdays, Fridays and Sundays regularly from now on.

AUSSIES BEGIN WELL IN ENGLAND

Everybody is now talking about the Australians' first performance in England. Worcestershire had a severe tanning at the hands of the visitors. The Australians knocked up the respectable figure of 504 runs in their first attempt, of which Dan Bradman, the Wizard of the Willow, contributed 206 runs. It appears "the scoring machine" is in full trim and may be expected to register some record-breaking totals before the visit comes to a close. Grimmet is as good as ever with ball. He captured no less than ten wickets in two innings at the cost of 6 runs a piece.

The home team could compile but 112 and 95 runs only in their two ventures, and thus got beaten by an innings and 207 runs. The Nawab of Pataudi, who was, unfortunately, run out in the first innings for 14 runs, made a heroic effort to stem the rot in the second. He stayed at the wicket for 70 minutes to collect 27 runs—the highest score for his side in the innings. I hope to have something more pleasant about him ere long.

REORGANISATION OF BOARD OF CRICKET CONTROL

The Bengal and Assam Cricket Association has decided to request the Board of control for Cricket in India to postpone the Inter-Provincial Championship Tournament to a later date than the next cold weather. The Association is of opinion that the question of qualification, finances, climatic conditions in the different parts of the country should be studied before this Tournament is launched. For the present Bengal would be satisfied with exchange of visits from leading teams from various parts of the country. There is something to be said on these points nobody will deny But I do not think that the difficulties are insurmountable, nor would they they kd,0T ffgAB shrdl uhmshc take long for adjustment, if attempts are made to overcome them in an optimistic and helpful way.

AN EMERGENCY COMMITTE OF B. B. C.

The proposed changes in the rules of the Board of control are going through the fire of examination by the Provincial Associations. I do not know what forms they would take ultimately But I fail to appreciate the reason which has prompted the Rules Sub-Committee to recommend the reduction in the number of Vice-Presidents from eight to one.

There is a propsoal to form an Emergency Committee consisting of the President, the Vice-President, the Honorary Secretary and Treasurers, two forming a quorum. This committee will meet whenever necessary and deal with any matter and their decisions shall be that of the Board. The bone of contention lies in the second suggestion. While agreeing that the Emergency Committee should discuss matters of administration and legislation. Bombay and Bengal dispute its authority to usurp the powers of the Board as regards the arrangement of the selection of the teams and umpires. Bombay and Bengal have taken a correct stand in this matter and I feel sure the Board will accept their recommendation.

DELINEATION OF PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATIONS

Another important recommendation of the Sub-Committee is the re-grouping of the Associations as follows:—(1) Bombay Presidency Proper; (2) Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa; (3) Madras Presidency; (4) Mysore and the Nizam's dominions; (5) Sind and the Western India States; (6) Punjab, North and South, and the N.W.F. Province; Delhi and the United Provinces; (8) Central India States, Central Provinces and Rajputana, Bombay, Bengal and Madras should be considered major provinces for the purpose of classification and the rest as minor provinces. In this connection Bengal while agreeing with the latter suggestion, desires that the numoer should be reduced seven by joining Mysore and the Nizam's dominions with the Madras Presidency. If either of the goal dency. And Bihar and Orissa should be attached to Delhi and the United Provinces, instead of the Bengal and Assam. In addition she would like the major provinces to have two votes against the one of the minors.

INDIAN FOTBALL TEAM FOR E. & S. AFRICA

At the invitation of the South and East African Indian Football Associations, the Indian Football Association of Calcutta has decided to send an Indian soccer team to play exhibition matches there. The team will sail from Bombay on the 16th instant. The Players selected are as follows:—Goalkeepers—Mir Hossein (Afghan Club, Peshawar), and P. Bannerjee (Hoowrah Union, Calcutta); backs—G. Paul (Mohan Bagan, Calcutta), S. Mazumdar (Aryans, Calcutta and Dr. S. Dutt (Mohan Bagan); Halves—Nassim (Sporting Union, Calcutta), Aquil Ahmed (Delhi Young's Club), Fakroo Sandemanians, Quetta), and N. Guha (Bhowanipore, Calcutta); Forwards—Samad (E. B. Railway, Calcutta), K. Bhattacharjee Mohan Bagan), A. Ganguli (Aryans), Laxminarayan (Bangalore Blues) and Ramana (Bangalore Blues.) If either of the goal-keepers cannot go, J. Guha of the Sporting Union will fill the vacancy, and S. Chakravarty of the Aryans will take the place of any absentee half back. All the others seem to have accepted the invitation. Mr. P. K. Mukerjee, one of the joint honorary secretaries of the I.F.A., will act as Manager and Mr. G. Paul, the Veteran Mohan Bagan back will be Captain of the team.

PROPOSAL AN EXCELLENT ONE

The proposal is an excellent one and the promoters of the tour deserve to be congratulated on the way they have brought it to fruition. At one time there were so many impediments to smoothe over that it was thought that the tour might be dropped. The team is as representative of India as can be expected under the circumstances, considering the fact that the Punjab and the Western India Associations refused to co-operate with the I.F.A. Notwithanding, the selections are good and are sure to uphold the prestige of Indian Football in Africa.

FEAR OF "COLOUR BAR" TROUBLE

There is, however, one point which makes me feel a bit nervous about the prospect of the tour. It is the question of colour bar. The fact is that the invitation has not come from the Africans as a whole. The Boers and the Europeans residing there may not treat the Tourists as sportsmen on an equal footing. The result will be bitterness of racial feelings. I earnestly hope my fears will prove groundless.

Bombay is sure to give the Team a great send-off when it leaves the shores of Bombay. What about the W.I.F.A. and the Indian Football League arranging an exhibition match or two before the players sail?

BOMBAY'S FOOTBALL HAS COMMENCED

Bombay's Football season has already commenced. The Nadkarni Cup Tournament open to Indian teams only, is now being played on the Cooperage. At the conclusion thereof, the Gossage Cup Tourney open only to civilian sides will start. Entries for same will close on the 10th instant.

INDIAN FOOTBALL TEAM

The Indian Football League, under the auspices of the Bengal Club, Parel, has been re-organised on a more democratic basis. The League will commence about the middle of this month, clubs wishing to compete should get into communication with the League Secretary without delay. More about these on Thursday next.

NADKARNI CUP TOURNAMENT

Bombay Portuguese Assn. & Kanara Draw In Semi-Final

The second semi-final in the Nadkarni Cup Tournament, which was played on the Cooperage on Monday evening, saw the Bombay Portuguese Association and the South Kanara fail to arrive at a decision. Both teams parted with a goal each in their favour. On the run of play, South Kanara should have won, but luck seemed to be against them; and also the splendid goal keeping of Martin, the Portuguese custodian, kept them away from victory.

The Portuguese started in a whirlwind fashion, and swooped down the South Kanara territory for the first few minutes. Their efforts proved fruitful, as within five minutes Gabriel drew first blood for them. Singh was an ideal leader at this stage. He opened opportunities for his colleagues time and again, and himself took a hand in the bombardment of his opponents' goal.

The South Kanara, however, did not take long to settle down. They made repeated incursions into the Portuguese camp, but they could not score. Their chief fault lay in the fact that they hang too long on the ball. Kookoa and Bagera initiated several flank movements on the left but they did not produce any result. At half time, the Portuguese Association led with one goal to their credit.

In the second moiety exchanges were even for some time. Then Shetty and Shriyan took charge of the attacking manoeuvres. A number of hot shots at goal followed which the Portuguese cleared at the expense of corners. A few shots missed the target by narrow margins. The Association tried hard to retain their lead. Even reshuffling of their forward line did not help them more than sporadic raids. Once Singh made a splendid rush right from the Centre of the field to the Kanara goal. But he failed to shoot in time. Five minutes before the final whistle went Shri Yan brought forth the equaliser for the South Kanara.

The result was as under:—

Portuguese Association	1 goal
South Kanara	1 goal

TEAMS.

The teams were as under:—

BOMBAY PORTUGUESE ASSOCIATION:—Martin; Vishnu and Franklin; John, Fernandez and Telang; Salim, Singh, Mendonoa, Gabriel, and Menon.

SOUTH KANARA:AB. K. Maddon; N. K. Suvarna and L. K. Kotian; W. Narayan, S. Anchan and K. B. Amin; Pushraj, M. R. Shriyan, S. Shetty, K. N. Bangera; and Kookra.

Referee:—Mr. F. J. Tilley.

DERBY CALL-OVER

LONDON, May 7.

The following is the call over on Derby:—

15/8 Colombo (Offered) 2/1 taken.
9/1 Umidwar (Taken and Offered).
10/1 Easton.
100/7 Lozingaro.
100/7 Blazonry.
18/1 Windsor Lad (offered).
21/1 Medieval Knight.—Reuter's Special.

Great Jubilee Handicap Call-over

LONDON, May 7.

The following is the call over on the Great Jubilee Handicap:

5/1 Leighon (Taken and offered).
13/2 Blue Boy (Offered).
100/12 Scarlet Tiger (Taken and offered).
100/12 Montrose (Taken and offered).
10/1 Solfatara (Offered).
10/1 Disarmament.
100/9 Snooker (Taken and offered).
100/9 Generous Gift (Taken and offered).
100/8 Attwood.
100/8 Coton Easter.
100/6 Diamantee.
100/6 Town Crier.
100/6 Statesman.
20/1 Thrapston.
20/1 The Abbot.
25/1 Andrea (Offered).—Reuter's Special.

AUSTRALIA DECLARES

Splendid Stand By Kippax And Mccabe Brings 145 Runs

LONDON, May 7.

Continuing their unfinished innings against Leicester the Australians had made 181 for four at lunch.

Bromley has temperature and, it is thought, has a mild attack of influenza. He was in bed yesterday, and is not playing today. There was heavy rain last night, but it cleared up before breakfast. The wicket was covered and was unaffected.

Weather to-day was fine and the wicket good. Smith's fast medium deliveries proved troublesome. Brown and Bradman, the overnight not-outs, added 21 runs to the last total when the partnership was dissolved, the former batsman playing on to Smith when he had put on 28 runs (87—2).

BRADMAN'S 65.

Bradman poked up Smith dangerously to Dawson, fielding at squareleg, and was then caught from a no-ball, off Shipman. Bradman was ultimately bowled by Geary, while playing back, the ball hitting off-stump. He had then scored 65 (118—3). The retiring batsman was not as confident as usual. He was batting in all for 90 minutes, in the course of which he reached the boundary on seven occasions.

Fifty-three runs later, Darling fell to a magnificent one-handed catch on the legside by Corrall, wicket-keeper, off Shipman for 35 (171—4).

At lunch Kippax and McCabe were batting with 33 and seven respectively and score was 181 for four.

A CAPITAL STAND.

Kippax and McCabe made a capital stand, adding together 145 runs for the fifth wicket. Kippax had contributed 89, when he was held by Armstrong, off Shipman (316|5). The outgoing batsman was missed at shortleg when he was 70; otherwise he played sound cricket. McCabe was batting with 86 when tea-interval was taken with the score at 316 for 5.

AUSTRALIA DECLARES.

On resumption of play after tea, Barnett joined McCabe and the pair raised the total to 368 for no further loss of wicket, at which stage the Australians declared their innings closed. Barnett carrying his bat with 30.

Facing a deficit of 216 runs, Leicestershire went in on their second venture, opening through Dawson and Shipman.

After scoring 11 runs, Shipman was out l.b.w. to Fleetwood-Smith. Armstrong partnered Dawson and the pair took the total to 35 for no further loss, when stumps were drawn for the day.

Detailed scores are as under:—

AUSTRALIANS: First Innings.

Fonsford, l.b.w, b Gregory ..	9
Brown, b Emith	28
Bradman, b Geary	65
Darling c Corrall, b Shipman	35
Kippax c Armstrong, b Shipman	89
McCabe (not out)	108
Barnett (not out)	30
Extras	4
Total (for 5 declared) ...	368

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—Shipman 2 for 88; Smith 1 for 91 and Geary 2 for 48.

LEICESTERSHIRE (2ND INNGS).

Dawson (not out)	17
Shipman l.b.w. b Fleetwood-Smith	11
Armstrong (not out)	3
Extras	4
Total (for 1 wicket)	35

—Reuter's Special.

Official And Personal

The Government of Bombay received H. E. Commanding General Bahadur Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana at Government House, on Monday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne attended the prize distribution of St. Teresa's High School at the Royal Opera House, Lady Brabourne gave away the prizes, on Monday.

CLERICAL JOBS

For information about recruitment of assistants and clerks to all departments of Government of India like Military Railway, Secretariate, Aviation, Salt Revenue, Survey, India Office, Marine-customs, etc., Consult Mohan's Guide to Imperial Government Services. 3rd Ed. 330 PP. Rs. 3. RAM LAL SURI, Lahore.

GOVT. WARNING IGNORED

SUSPENDED PLEADER APPOINTED AS SECRETARY

Will Grant Be Withheld From Jubbulpore Municipality

JUBBULPUR, May 7.

In defiance of local Government's warning that unless the Jubbulpur Municipality refrains from employing persons convicted in connection with Civil Disobedience movement the Government will withhold grants to the tune of Rs. 25,000 per annum, Mr. Dwarka Prasad Mishra the President of the Municipal Board, with the approval of a majority of members has appointed Mr. Nityendra Nath Seal, (a pleader) whose licence was suspended by the Government for participation and conviction in the civil disobedience movement, to the post of the Secretary of the Municipality. —United Press.

PLANE MISHAP AT MAYMYO

MAYMYO, May 7.

Captain Wyatt of Royal Engineers who arrived at Maymyo by air yesterday in a fox moth machine piloted by Captain Dougal of the Indian National Airways in connection with the opening up of air routes and establishing more landing grounds in Burmah met with an accident this morning.

While he was taking off for Calcutta this morning, one of the wings of the machine hit a gymnasium shed on the landing ground, after which the machine got between two trees. The pilot, Captain Douglas, made a forced landing, but as the ground was not level, both the wings and the wheels of the machine were damaged. The pilot was badly injured about the forehead, and has been admitted into the British Military Hospital. Captain Wyatt received only shock but was uninjured.—A.P.

Ex-C.-in-C. Of Eastern Command Dead

LT.-GENL. SIR CHARLES L. WOOLCOMBE

The death has occurred of Lieut-General Sir Charles Woolcombe.—Reuter.

(Lt.-General Sir Charles Louis Woolcombe whose death is reported at the age of 77 entered the army in 1876. He occupied high military posts in India. He was appointed A A G., Musketry in 1901 and commanded the Garhwal Brigade from 1907 to 1910 and commanded the Highland Division from 1911 to 1914. He was C.-in-C. of the Eastern Command (1914-15), and commanded the Second Army Central Force (1915-16), and served the Afghan War (1878-80). He won several medals. He was also C.-in-C. of the Eastern Command from (1918-19.)

ADDRESS TO MAHATMA

Barrackpore Municipality's Decision

CALCUTTA, May 7.

The Barrackpore Municipality by a majority rejected a proposal to present an address of welcome to Gandhiji when he visits the town.—A. P.

PROFESSIONAL STUDIES

For prospectuses of all institutions in India imparting training in agriculture, banking, medicine, veterinary, dentistry, commerce, optometry, law, training poultry, dairying, physical training, forestry, military consult Mohan's Guide to Professional Studies, 2nd Ed. 560 PP. Rs. 3. RAM LAL SURI, Lahore.

WHAT NEXT

What service to search after? What education to go in for? What profession to adopt? What industries hold forth chances? What Competitive examination to appear at? Learn about all these by study of Mohan's Books on careers. Catalogue free. RAM LAL SURI, Lahore.

Mr. SMIDT BECOMES DY. DIRECTOR-GENERAL

SIMLA, May 7.

The Associated Press understands that Mr. G. E. O. De Smidt, Directir of Telegraph Traffic has been appointed Deputy Director-General, Telegraph Traffic, succeeding Mr. Pursell who has been appointed Chief Engineer, Telegraphs.—A. P.

WEAK SPRAYS won't kill filthy insects

INSIST on powerful FLIT

It's useless to try to rid your house of flies and mosquitoes with weak insect sprays. It can't be done. You need the one and only powerful FLIT—the insect spray of proved killing power. Ask for FLIT by name. Demand the *sealed* yellow tin with the soldier and black band. FLIT is never sold in bulk.

Sole Distributors:—
HERBERT, SON & Co., Post Box 431, Bombay.

Let Body and Brain Workers *Take from To-day*

ZANDU Draksh-Asava

Delicious & Best

Body and Brain Refresher

Good Health means Happiness

Dr. De JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL

This absolutely pure natural oil is prepared from a blending of the purest Norwegian Oils, by a process which does not destroy the Vitamins. It will be found to be the purest, most palatable, most easily digested and most speedily efficacious. It has, for upwards of 70 years, been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Chronic Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma & ALL WASTING DISEASES

Made from the purest Norwegian Oils

Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

Lily Brand Barley made of Fresh FULL grown grains.

LILY BISCUIT Co. CALCUTTA.

Mangaldas Market, BOMBAY 2.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Adhikh Vad 10, 1999
Muslim: Mohurrum 23, 1353
Parsi: Adar 4, 1303
Sunrise: 6h 7m
Sunset: 7h 3m
High Water: 7-43, 20-04
Low Water: 1-44, 13-46
Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, May 9
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

PATHE—"The Way to Love" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Should Ladies Behave" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Conqueror" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"By Candlelight" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Seeta" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Chandidas" Daily at 5-30 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Prem Pariksha" Time as usual.
IMPERIAL—"Shane-Khuda" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE—"King of Jazz" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"King Kong" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"The Big Stampede" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Nai Roshni" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Nana" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"A Night in Cairo" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Carolina" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

SWADESHI MARKET WILL REMAIN CLOSED

The Swadeshi Market and Museum will remain closed to-day (Tuesday) in honour of the sad and untimely demise of Sjt. Hormusji A. Banker, (Manager of National City Bank of New York, Zaveri Bazar Branch) member of the Advisory and Museum Committee of the Swadeshi Market Committee.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The outward P and O mail steamer "Comorin" with the mails from London of 26th ultimo arrived at Aden at 9 a.m. on the 6th instant and left there at noon the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 7 p.m. on Thursday (10th instant) and she will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at midnight the same day.

WHITE LOTUS DAY CELEBRATIONS

A special meeting to celebrate White Lotus Day, (the anniversary of the passing of H. P. Blavatsky) will be held at the hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists at Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, to-day (Tuesday) evening at 6-15.

TARUN GUJARATI SAHITYA SABHA.

Under the auspices of "Tarun Gujarati Sahitya Sabha" a meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 8-30 p.m., at Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal Hall, Girgaon Back Road, when the editor of "Prasthan", Sjt. Ramnarayan Pathak will speak on "Modern Poems."

POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for Straits Settlements and China via Negapatam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 10th instant.

Mails for Colombo and Australia per s.s. 'Comorin' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 10th instant.

Superscribed unregistered mails for Italy and Austria per s. s. "Victoria" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 10-30 a.m. on Thursday the 10th instant.

PROSECUTION FOR ADULTERATION OF GHEE

During the week ending May 5, the following person who was prosecuted for selling adulterated Ghee to the extent of 48.6 per cent was convicted and fined by the Presidency Magistrate 3rd Court, on the 2nd instant: (1) Mr. Husein Abdulla, 120-122, Pydhoni Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 50.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m. Commercial Bulletin. Liverpool and New York Closing Rates. 12-0 noon. Selection of Indian Music. 1-0 p.m. Bombay Market Opening Rates Selection of European Music. 2-0 p.m. Relay from the Rotary Club, if any.

5-0 p.m. Ladies' Hour Talk—"Health in Gujerathi. By Mrs. Gargidevi Sharma. 5-30 p.m. Relay of music from Capitol Cinema. 7-0 p.m. Talk—Sporting Topics. By Tony Manor. 7-30 p.m. The Brunswick Salon present Light Songs and Dance Music. 8-30 p.m. Available Market Rates. 8-45 p.m. Topics of To-day. By Charles Harmer. 9-0 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9-15 p.m. News in Hindi New York Opening and other available rates. 9-30 p.m. Classical and Light Music G. A. Joshi (of Aundh) with Majid Khan—Sarangi. 10-30 p.m. Close Down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Tom.
7-30 p.m. Torquay Municipal Orchestra.
8-15 p.m. Cafe Colette Orchestra.
9-00 p.m. Concert by the Gershom Parkington Trio.
9-45 p.m. The Conventy Repertory Company presents Afternoon, a one-act play.
10-15 p.m. B. B. C. Dance Orchestra.
10-30 p.m. News Bulletin.
10-45 p.m. Reginald Dixon at the organ of the Tower Ballroom, Blackpool.

K. G. BRAHMIN VIDYA-VRIDHI SAMAJ

The Kudaldeshastha Gaud Brahmin Vidya Vridhi Samaj invites applications for scholarships during the academic year 1934-35, from the students of the Kudaldeshasth Gaud Brahmin community. Scholarships to the extent of Rs. 7,000 will be awarded during the next year, and applications on prescribed form should reach the institution before the 31st May 1934.

Students getting scholarships from the Samaj last year, should also apply on the same form for the renewal of their scholarships during the next year. Forms of application and other particulars can be had of:—The Secretary, Kudal Deshastha Gaud Brahmin Vidya Vridhi Samaj, 33, Kudaldeshkar Brahmin Nivas, Girgaon, Bombay.

MILL STRIKE SITUATION

Citizens' Meeting At Esplanade Maidan On Thursday

Under the auspices of the Mill Strike Relief Committee, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held on Thursday, (10th instant) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Esplanade Maidan. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

Names of the speakers will be announced later.

The subject will be: "Mill Strike and our duty"

KHADI FANCY DRESS COMPETITION

Owing to the small numbers of entries received for the Khadi, Fancy Dress competition on Sunday last, the competition has been postponed to Friday (11th instant).

It will take place at 6 p.m. on Friday. Entries will be received at the office of the Exhibition till 8 p.m. on Thursday (10th instant).

CHANGE IN EXHIBITION TIMINGS

A slight change in the timings of the All-India Khadi Exhibition has been effected.

The Exhibition will remain open on Saturday (12th instant) from 2 p.m. to 10 p.m. and on Sunday (13th instant) from morning 8-30 a.m. to 10 p.m.

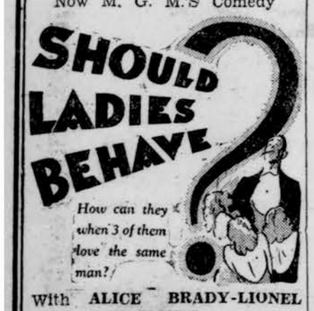
Refused Permission To Go To Sholapur

POONA, May 7.

The Poona Collector, it is reported, has refused permission to Mr. K. N. Phadke, a young Advocate and labour leader, to proceed to Sholapur or Bombay as long as the strike continues.

Mr. Phadke who is interned here was allowed to go to Sholapur several times before where he appeared as a counsel in several trials of labour leaders.—United Press.

The REGAL
The Theatre Magnificent
(Air-Conditioned)
TO-NIGHT at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
The Gay Play
"THE VINEGAR TREE:
Now M. G. M.'S Comedy



With ALICE BRADY-LIONEL BARRYMORE.

THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
TO-NIGHT at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
The Star of
"EAST LYNNE"
ANN HARDING
IN RADIO'S TIDAL DRAMA OF HUMAN PASSION
"THE CONQUERORS"
With
RICHARD DIX
EDNA MAY OLIVER
GUY KIBBEE
AND 2,000 OTHERS.

CASHIER AND Rs. 800 WERE MISSING

Police Arrest Alleged Absconder From Chakla Street After Long Absence

Abdul Karim Mahomed Hussein arrested by the Pydhoni Police on Sunday was placed before Mr. Y. N. Nadkarni, Presidency Magistrate, sixth court Mazgoan on a charge of theft of Rs. 800 on Monday morning.

It appears that in the month of March 1933, the cashier in the Pedhi of Adam Abdulquani at Chakla Street, had gone out in the evening leaving the accused, one of the servants of the shop, in charge of the same. When the cashier returned he found that the accused as well as G. C. Notes to the value of Rs. 800 which was in the cash-box, missing. Accused had been absconding ever since the incident and was arrested only on Sunday.

His Worship remanded the accused till May 14 pending enquiries.

ACCIDENT NEAR POONA

POONA, May 7.

While being driven to Panchgani this morning, in a private car Mr. Karamali, a merchant of Bombay, met with an accident, about 18 miles from Poona on the Mahableshwar-Poona road.

The driver appears to have lost control as a result of which the car left the road and somersaulted down a khud. The driver of the car was killed on the spot, while Mr. Karamali received slight injuries.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

GERMAN CREDITORS' PLAN.

PRUSSIAN BAN.

BERLIN, May 7.

The Prussian Secret Police have banned a youth organisation called "German God Believers" because its activities are similar to those of the Tannenburg League, which teaches pagan faith in Thor, Odin and other Germanic deities. The Tannenburg League was banned some time ago.—Reuter's Special.

BERLIN, May 7.

The Committee of German creditors has at last evolved a scheme which at least has a chance of serious consideration. It suggests that the sums accruing in respect of interest and redemption be converted into a loan at a reasonable rate of interest which should be paid in full. The plan will operate for two years.—Reuter's Special.

TRADE TALKS DEADLOCK.

LONDON, May 7.

Shortly after Mr. Runciman spoke in the House of Commons, Mr. Matsudaira received a reply from Tokyo, as regards his recent conversations with Mr. Runciman.

The reply is believed to be a clarification of the Japanese position and to contain no suggestions for reopening trade discussions. It is not thought that Mr. Matsudaira will seek further interview with Mr. Runciman until he had seen how Tokyo reacts to the measures outlined in the House of Commons to-day.—Reuter.

ACTING VICEROY.

SIMLA, May 7.

A Gazette of India extraordinary issued this evening states that His Excellency Sir George Stanley will assume office of Viceroy and Acting Governor-General of India at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on 16th May at 12 noon.

The Governor of the Punjab, the Commander-in-Chief, members of the Governor-General's Executive Council and principal Civil & Military officers of the Government of India, the Chief Justice of the Lahore High Court, members of the Executive Council and Ministers of the Punjab, President of the Punjab Legislative Council and principal officers of the Punjab Government and other high officials who may be in Simla will assemble in the Council Chamber at Viceregal Lodge.

Ruling Princes and Chiefs, Foreign Consuls-Generals, Consuls and Vice-Consuls and members of the Council of State and the Assembly who may be in Simla are invited to be present.

The Royal warrants will be read by the Secretary to the Home Department and oath of office will be administered by the Chief Justice of the Lahore High Court. A salute of 31 guns will be fired and the Viceregal Flag will be unfurled.—A.P.

Mr. T. M. X. MONTERIO, who had walked all the way to Rome from Goa on pilgrimage, arrived in Bombay by the Italian boat on Monday.

HAVE YOU VISITED THE KHADI EXHIBITION?

DO SO NOW
AND
Visualize the progress of Khadi from the Exhibits study the educative charts, Diagrams and posters; examine the charm of hand-spun Khadi in the women's special section; appreciate the utility and beauty of Khadi for the home; watch the blind woman from Andhra and the expert young spinner from Decca turning out incomparably fine yarn; realize dimly the ravages of the Bihar earthquake; relish the dainty dishes at the Swadeshi Restaurant. Visit Exhibition and buy Khadi.
Vanita Vishram Gardens,
Sandhurst Road.
OPEN DAILY FROM 4 P.M. TO 9 P.M. (S. T.)
On Saturday from 2 p.m. to 10 p.m. (S. T.)
And Sunday from morning 8-30 a.m. to 10 p.m. at night.

BIHAR TENANCY AMENDMENT BILL

(From Our Correspondent).

PATNA, May 7.

An important step towards smoothing the way for the safe passage of the Tenancy Amendment Bill which had provoked acute controversy is being taken by prominent landholders by arranging to delete from the Bill the most contentious clause relating to 'Bakashat.' It appears no less than 14 out of 21 members of the Executive Committee of the Bihar Landholders' Association have suggested the dropping of the 'Bakashat' clause and have urged a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Association being held shortly to decide the matter. Among them are the Maharajadhiraj Kumar of Darbhanga, Maharajas of Hathwa and Dumraon, Sir Sultan Ahmed and Mr. Sachchindananda Sinha.

The meeting of the Executive Committee is expected to be held shortly. It may be added that if the 'Bakashat' clause is definitely withdrawn from the Bill much opposition from the Kisans will be modified.

Breach Of Terms Of License

CONFERENCE SECRETARY FINED: MALAVIYA PROCESSION ECHO

RAWALPINDI, May 7.

Mr. King, District Magistrate, Rawalpindi pronounced judgment in what is known as the "Malaviya Procession Case" pending in his court against Lt. Diwan Badri Nath Talwar, General Secretary, Punjab Provincial Sanatan Dharam Conference, Rawalpindi, under Section 32 Police Act, for the alleged offence of committing a breach of the term of the licence, granted to him by the Superintendent of Police for taking out the presidential procession of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya on the occasion of Sanatan Dharam Conference, on April, 22.

The accused was fined Rs. 50.

It was alleged by the prosecution that certain Mahabirdal volunteers were carrying "lathis" when the procession was passing, and this was disallowed distinctly in the license.—United Press.

SHIBPUR BOMB-THROWING INCIDENT

CALCUTTA, May 7.

In connection with yesterday's bomb-throwing, at the Shibpur police station several house searches were made in the locality and three more Bengali youths have been arrested.

Two youths who were arrested on the spot when the outrage occurred, were produced before the Sub-Divisional Officer, Howrah, to-day, and remanded in police custody for a week, pending further investigation.—A. P.

90 YEARS OF ACTIVITIES

Governor's Tribute To Progress Of St. Teresa's High School

His Excellency the Governor in the course of his speech at the prize-giving of St. Teresa's High School, on Monday, said:—

"We are particularly interested to see for ourselves a School which can look back on a period of 90 years of existence, and has now achieved such an important and well-established position that it provides education for 1,000 pupils in the City of Bombay.

"I have heard much of the general efficiency with which your School is conducted, and I am glad to see that your past year's work has again received very deserving praise in the report of the Inspector of European Schools from which you quote in your speech to-day.

"It is a heavy and responsible task in these difficult times to keep a School of this size up to the pitch of efficiency which modern educational requirements demand even under the most favourable conditions. Much more difficult must it be in a crowded area such as that in which your work is conducted where land is expensive and rents high. For this reason the more credit is due to you for the success you have achieved.

HINDUSTHANI DANCING

C. J. Hall Demonstration

(By OUR DRAMATIC CRITIC).

The demonstration of traditional Hindustani dancing and music arranged last Saturday by the "Three Arts Circle" was once again another chance to witness what has been left of the traditional Hindustani dancing.

Fortunately, these demonstrations are beginning to be increasingly common. The exposition of, say, Karnatic or rather Keralite traditions in dancing by Gopinath and similar demonstrations in Bombay of Hindustani traditions in dancing by Shambhu Prasad, Sunderlalji, Luchhu, Mohanlal and other exponents have provided the basis for definite ideas and information on the subject. They cannot be and should not be compared or classified with such interpreters of Indian dancing as Menaka or Udaya Shankar. For the simple and obvious reason that their mental outlook, ultimate aim and method of treatment is clearly, and, of set purpose, different from those of traditional orthodoxy.

Sitara and Alaknanda seemed certainly to satisfy those who had gone to C.J. Hall to watch the faithful reproduction of Hindustani technical traditions. Sitara's youth and figure and Alaknanda's naturally unrestrained abandon added human interest to it. And, it was easy to observe the enjoyment of those who checked the timing, the "tal" and the "bole" executed by the Benares sisters. They were naturally and apparently, unconcerned about the subject or the names of the subjects described in the programme. They were, apparently unconcerned about the costumes. Not that the dancers were not "dressed up" for the occasion. Outside the expected termination of the "toranas" they demanded little in the nature or shape of the dance. Stage lighting was, of course, a trifle. So were the frequent interruptions.

The sponsors of Sitara and Alaknanda have proved once again, how appreciation of traditional orthodoxy tones down almost entirely the enduring artistic values now surviving in the Hindustani technical formula of Indian dancing. These demonstrations must increase. The more we see them the better we would be able to examine where imitation ends and art begins.

It is a pity that Syt. Luchhu, who was advertised to appear, did not do so. And, it is also a thousand pities that Prof. Mohomed Khan was not given the place, the time and the audience, his unquestionable artistry on the "bin" justly demanded and deserved. It is not easy to understand why Tara was asked to sing and execute the movements which appeared to hamper the otherwise free movements of Sitara and Alaknanda.

FALSE ALARM AGAINST STRIKERS

Police Inquiry Into Mill Manager's Complaint

RUIKAR AND COMRADES ARRESTED IN NAGPUR

There was a record crowd of workers numbering well over 15,000 present at the meeting of the strikers held on Monday night at the Lalbagh Maidan, which was presided over by Mr. Ganpule.

Among those who addressed the meeting were Miss Maniben Kara, Messrs. Bhatker, More, Kondvoker and Parab.

The speakers extolled the success achieved by the strikers in reducing the number of the Mills working on Monday by ten, in spite of the vigorous propaganda of the Millowners. The fall in the attendance at the 21 Mills kept open was the forerunner of a complete victory for the Labour Unions. The speakers, expressed the hope that it will now not be long, before the Wadia Mills also joined the strike.

FOLLOW UP SUCCESS.

They exhorted the strikers to carry on their "fight for bread" and take courage and follow up the success they had achieved through their new tactics adopted on Monday. They should enlist the sympathy of all the workers now attending the Mills to join them so that on Tuesday there would not be a single Mill working in the City.

The meeting passed a resolution congratulating the Nagpur workers for joining in the General Strike and assured them of their co-operation in the struggle they had now launched, to obtain nothing more and nothing less than "bread" for their labours.

A volunteer was arrested on Monday evening at Ferguson Road by the Police.

STRAY ASSAULTS.

There were also minor instances of stray assaults reported. The workers of the Spring Mills returning home were stoned and at DeLisle Road men returning from the Parel Workshop of the B. B. & C. I. Railway were also stoned. A Parsi received slight injuries but no complaint to the Police was made.

LOCKED-UP IN CHAWL!

There are also a number of alleged frivolous complaints that come up for inquiry. The Manager of the Meyer Sassoon Mills reported to the Police that two of his workers had been locked-up in a room in Narayan Mill Chawl and severely assaulted. The Police went to the spot and found a squad of the Armed Police just outside the gate of the Chawl. It is naturally impossible for any striker to intrude and thrash any of the black-legs in that Chawl.

STORY CHANGED.

The Police confronted the two men who immediately changed their story and shifted the scene of the offence to some other site. Similarly complaints of molestation from debtors by their creditors also come up for investigation. These are only side issues to the real situation in the Mill Area.

SEARCH FOR "PANDU."

The Police continued their search for "Pandu" on Monday night but were unsuccessful. "Pandu" is the man who is alleged to have delivered an inflamatory speech at a meeting of the workers.

STRIKERS' RENEWED CAMPAIGN

The secretaries of the Joint Strike Committee write:—

During the second week of the strike, i.e., in the week which followed the arrest of Communist leaders under the Emergency Powers Act, the millowners followed the tactics of opening mill after mill. During the last week the "Times" went on daily reporting the opening of ever increasing number of mills. The millowners distributed tons of marathi leaflets, exhorting workers to join work. On Saturday, the "Evening News" reported the opening of 31 mills and gloated over the "fizzling out of strike". To-day it was announced that all the mills were going to be kept open.

But the third week of the strike has opened with a renewed offensive on the part of the strikers. To-day ten mills which were kept open during the last week had to close down. The offensive of the strikers was well prepared for yesterday. The hurricane campaign of chawl meetings which were held during the course of last Sunday bore fruit. The strikers have shown the strength of their chawl organizaion the strength of their solidarity. We can definitely state that the plan of the millowners to open the mills and attempt to run them by black-leg labour has definitely failed.

The Kurla strikers are holding their meetings and processions everyday. The strikers of the New Kurla Mills have elected two representatives for the Joint Strike Committee.

ALL NAGPUR MILLS CLOSE

Empress Mills Close. Only 102 Out 6,500 Turning Up For Work

NAGPUR, May 7.

There was a complete stoppage of work in all the five mills this morning. Though the Empress Mills commenced work at the usual hour, attendance of the operatives was very thin, 102 out of a total working strength of 6,500 being present. Consequently the mills were closed.

The attitude of the mill management at present is not to take any action against the workers, but give them a chance to return to their duties.

Police pickets are posted in the mill area and the district authorities are watching the situation which is at present calm and quiet.—A. P.

Calcutta.—Following the discovery of a gun under heaps of jute sticks at a house at Pookurpar on Sunday the police arrested its owner Adinath Shaha.—United Press.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

Jehangir Wadia Building,
51, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SPECIAL MEETING
WHITE LOTUS DAY

Anniversary of the Death of H. P. Blavatsky

Tuesday, May 8th, 6-15 p.m.

The public is requested to come a few minutes before time so as not to disturb the proceedings which will commence punctually.

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1934

THE COMMUNIST BOGEY

The success of the Swarajists' Conference at Ranchi can be gauged, among other interesting ways, from the reaction of the Anglo-Indian Press, as represented by papers like the "Times of India" to the decisions reached at the Conference. The programme adopted by the Swarajists, the loyal relations they have determined to maintain with the Congress, together with the popularity of the likely Swarajist candidates at the Assembly elections, have naturally made the anti-Nationalists very uneasy about their own prospects at the elections. They have, therefore, decided to carry on propaganda against the Swarajists even from now, without being over-scrupulous about fairly interpreting the Ranchi decisions. Thus appears on the scene the "Times of India" with its usual weapon of downright misrepresentation. Our contemporary has also reduced to a fine art the method of calling names where arguments are wanting and believes it has only to give a dog a bad name to be able to hang it with impunity. And, as for a bad enough name, it always finds a handy one in Communism. It is not the Bombay Strike alone that is inspired and conducted by the Communists. The All-India Swaraj Party, too, has gone Red. So, at least, thinks the "Times of India." And it calls upon all those "who understand the power of constitutional methods and believe in them" to "consolidate their forces and actively fight their general elections, so that the Communised section of Congress will get no encouragement from the election results." But is it only a section of the Congress that is "Communised?"

Perverted Mentality

And what is it in the Ranchi decisions that has appeared so Red to our contemporary? It quotes with horror such parts of the Swarajists' programme as the following: To prevent "the exploitation of one class by another"; "to reorganise economic life so that every worker may be assured of a decent living;" "to safeguard the interests of the workers;" "to free labour from all serfdom and conditions bordering on serfdom"; and "to secure rights for the peasants and workers and to form unions to protect their interests." Now, all fair-minded and disinterested critics will find in the above items of the Swarajists' programme nothing but elementary justice. For what can be more just than to prevent the exploitation of one class by another, or to attempt to secure a decent living for every worker, or to safeguard the interests of the workers generally, or to abolish every relic of slavery, or to help workers and peasants to organise themselves? To find anything objectionable in these aims only betrays a perverted mentality. But for obvious reasons these parts of the Swarajists' programme fill the "Times of India" with grave suspicion. It cannot, however, point at what is precisely objectionable in the programme and only says that the above items remind it of some letter written by Gandhiji to U.P. landlords in 1931, and that in that letter he used "revolutionary terms propounded years previously in Russia." So somehow the "Times of India" associates the words "revolutionary" and "Russia" with the Swarajist programme. But few people are nowadays frightened by the prospect of a revolution. They, indeed, want a series of revolutions in various spheres of national life. But they want to achieve these through peaceful and legitimate means. The U.S.A. are undergoing a series of revolutions in our times. Nor are Indian reformers or those elsewhere shocked at being compared with Russian reformers. For India, Britain and the world have much to learn from Soviet Russia.

Despicable Suggestion

The "Times of India" further observes that the Swarajists' programme is "in parts almost a paraphrase of the manifesto addressed to India by Mr. M.N. Roy in 1927, when he was directing the Communist propaganda of the Third International in the country." Now, "in parts" the Swarajists' programme, or, for that matter, the British Government's programme must, like many things in the world, include the programme of the Third International. But the "Times of India" only indulges in the tactics of suggesting the false and suppressing the true in connection with the Swarajist's programme. It says finally that Gandhiji who, once restrained Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in his preaching of "revolutionary social doctrines," now feels that "there is no longer need for restraint," and that "the lesson for everybody who does not believe in 'progress' by means of violent revolution or what is called the dictatorship of the proletariat, is so plain that it hardly needs pointing." If the suggestion here is that the Swarajists or Gandhiji himself encourages or condones "violent" revolution, it is a false and a despicable one. If, however, the Swarajists' programme means Communism, India would have more of it. The "Times of India" does not realise that by describing as Communism the numerous items of social justice in the Swarajists' or the Congress programme, it is unconsciously carrying on excellent and effective propaganda for Communism. As for its propaganda against Swarajists, it must recoil on itself and its inspirers, and will only induce more Congressmen to stand by the Swarajists at the elections.

Disgusting

India is accustomed, along with so many other things, to bureaucratic principles of a kind that can only be regarded as cheap and petty-minded. But the action of the Angul authorities is much too disgusting for words. Mr. Deban Dutt, who was to be Gandhiji's host, was not allowed to accommodate him and his party with the result that Gandhiji had to stay in an improvised hut and his party in a mango grove. Discomforts and inconveniences in the service of India's masses are all in the day's work. And Gandhiji and his companions would be the last to mind them. But it is the official spirit underlying the ban to which we draw attention. What does it reveal? We are reminded of Government communiques in denunciation of what was called social boycott by Congressmen. Here is an instance of no less a man than Mahatma Gandhi being sought to be deprived even of shelter in Angul. What do the authorities of Bihar and Orissa say about this? And what do they want the country to infer?

Independence In S. Africa

Our South African letter, published in these columns on Monday, confirms the general belief in this country that the opposition in the Union Parliament to the Status Bills of General Hertzog is negligible, and the Bills are now almost as good as law. The substance of the Bills is that under these the Union Government becomes absolutely independent of any control by the British Parliament. They make the Union Parliament a sovereign body in South Africa and thus carry the implications of the Statute of Westminster to their logical conclusion. The Republicans of South Africa are naturally jubilant over the success of the Bills and regard them as a great move towards a South African Republic. The Bills should also be of much interest to the people of India who are pledged to independence. Indians cannot but welcome the independence movement in South Africa.

IN THE LAW COURTS

Swaraj And Lawyers.

(BY N. H. P.)

The resolutions passed at the Swarajist Conference held at Ranchi, last week, are of profound interest and practical importance to lawyers throughout India. Apart from the making of laws being an important function of the legislatures, the resolutions illustrate the several directions in which spade work of a character which lawyers alone can undertake will be required. The securing of the repeal of anti-national legislation, the release of political prisoners, the piloting of Bills to stimulate the healthy growth of national life, the reduction of overhead expenditure in public departments, legislation for the relief of the middle and poorer classes and prevention of their exploitation, and labour legislation, are some of the items in the programme which will require all the intelligence and study which lawyers can bring to bear on them. Expert statistical knowledge will be required from members who will be appointed to champion these and other causes in the legislatures. A mountain of purely sentimental oratory can be demolished by a plain tale of facts. The detailed study of one or other of these subjects, the compiling of facts and materials which can be urged in support of the proposed reforms, a continuous and systematic study of the structure and workings of Government in the cities, and the country, must be the work of a band of young lawyers, if any fruitful results are to be obtained. At last, Bombay seems to be coming into its own in the public life of the country. It should be the duty and privilege of lawyers to accelerate the progress.

Landlord, Tenant and Passer-by

On March 4, 1933, Miss W. was passing along the public pavement in front of a house in Sidney Square, Stepney, when a shutter across the window of the first ground floor room fell upon her and caused her serious injuries. The house was owned by the defendants and occupied by a weekly tenant. The tenant deposed that he had on more than one occasion called the attention of the landlord's rent collector to the defective state of the shutter and that he had received a promise that the matter would receive attention. Miss W. filed a suit for damages both against the landlord and the tenant. Goddard J. held that there was no contract by the landlord with the tenant to do the repairs; neither had the landlord put an obligation to repair on the tenant. In the terms of the tenancy appearing in the rent book, however, it was provided that the landlord or his agent or workmen should have permission at all reasonable times to enter the premises to execute any necessary repairs. The Court was further satisfied upon the evidence that the landlord had received notice of the defect in the shutter. The Court held the landlord liable. Further his Lordship expressed the opinion that an occupier discovering a defect on premises must take steps to see that no injury befell those who passed his house. The tenant, therefore, also was liable. Judgment for the plaintiff against all the defendants for the damages as assessed.

Bar Examination "Casualties"

An unusually large mortality resulting from a law examination has led to the making of an application by the plucked candidates to the Supreme Court of California to call upon the Board of Examiners to show cause why an order should not be made requiring a re-examination of the answer papers of the unsuccessful applicants. The applicants not only attacked the type of questions asked, and the time given for reply: they charged the examiners with a deliberate policy to limit admission to the Bar. They urged that there must be something wrong with an examination in which 68 per cent. failed to satisfy the examiners. On behalf of the examiners was filed a statement in which were outlined the method pursued in the preparation of questions, the number asked: the method of selecting examiners and the method pursued in evaluating the answers of the candidates. It was denied that there had been any attempt upon the part of the examiners to control the number of persons being admitted to the Bar or the percentage that should pass the examination. The Deans of a number of law schools filed statements in which it was said that although the system of admission solely through examination had in it elements of unfairness, the results indicated a just selection when tested with the careers of the candidates at

(Continued on page 7.)

WHITHER : : INDIA ? : : :

Connection Between Communist Ideal And Joint Family Ideal

(By Dr. Bhagvan Das)

XIII.*

I will wind up my appreciation of Dr. Ashraf's criticism with a rather long quotation from "Europe To-day" (pp. 219-314), by G. D.H. Cole, (pub: 1933). It describes present conditions in France, and will help us, at this point in our discussion, to understand that the connection between the Communist ideal and the joint-family ideal is not primitive and mystical, but uptodate and practical. It will also throw light on various suggestions, for our Swaraj Constitution, which will be made later on.

MOST ORGANISED NATION

Says Mr. Cole: "France..... now seems the most stably organised of all the nations of Continental Europe..... (She) is the outstanding example, among European countries of a balanced economy..... Large scale industries of the most modern kind are to be found within her borders, side by side with a very wide spread system of industrial production on a small scale. Industry, large and small, is neatly balanced with agriculture, so as to make the French national economy as a whole relatively self-sufficient—not mainly as a result of artificial measures, but as the outcome of a fairly natural process of growth..... Of the occupied population, about 50 per cent are engaged in industry and commerce, and about 40 per cent. in agriculture..... as Czecho-Slovakia.... This balanced character of her economy exerts a profound influence upon her social and political life; for it means that public opinion in France is neatly balanced between industrial and agricultural claims..... France is a country far more of small towns, near neighbours of the countryside, than of great industrial cities.—. (She) is a far less capitalistic State than either Germany or Great Britain, and her political system possesses a high degree of stability based on the conservative attitude of the "petit bourgeoisie" in both economic and social questions..... Of those who get their living by the land, the majority own the land, which they cultivate. Among (them)... there is a very high proportion of women..... In agriculture, France meets most of her own needs.... She has done a great deal to make up for her shortage of mineral fuel by the development of electricity based on water power.. ... French industry depends very greatly on quality and artistic finish in the products, which it sells in the world markets, and these are more easily secured under a system of small scale production than within a more rationalised capitalistic structure... This balanced economy.... to a great extent natural..... has, of course, been deliberately preserved by national policy..... The French set a very high value on the stability of their currency.... (They) are not at all inclined to risk their money in doubtful ventures abroad in an unstable capitalist world..... Their militarism is (now) defensive and the product of fear and not (any longer) of the glorification of war. Above all, the French want to be let-alone (as do the Russians also now). Regarding themselves, not unjustifiably, as the most highly civilised people in Europe, they want tranquillity to till their soil and develop their social life in their own way. In economic matters they are apt to be strong individualists, as is natural among a people of peasant proprietors and small scale industrial producers, with a large middle class interested in the maintenance of the "status quo". But their individualism is tempered in social matters by the high sense of family solidarity; and the importance of the family as a unit of French life and thought cannot easily be exaggerated. Women in France have shown so far little inclination to agitate for political rights; and this may be, at least in part, because their social rights are already so important and far-reaching. French culture is extraordinarily strong and persistent in its distinctive qualities; and the strongly established traditions of the French family life and of the French agrarian and industrial systems stand formidably in the way, not only of the victory of Socialism, but also of the rise in France of any powerful Fascist or anti-parliamentary movement."

FRANCE LEADS

All this provides commentary on the sentences quoted in an earlier article of this series from Major Barnes' "Fascism" that, though "the income of Great Britain is five to fifteen times as great..... the wellbeing in France is the greater..... (because of) the better distribution of wealth and a better social system..... France probably represents the country in Europe today where, on a balance of factors, the wellbeing is greatest" (pp. 169-170). The late Prof. Patrick Geddes, a very competent judge, not a Frenchman but a (Scotch) Briton, renowned biologist, sociologist, economist and litterateur, latterly used to spend his winters in France. He visited Benares four or five times. Everytime I heard from him that "The French are twenty years ahead of Britain and Germany in everything."

Quite possibly, after having made their experiments and exhausted their different excesses, both Russia and Italy may ultimately settle down to a condition much like that of, or may be a slight improvement even upon France—balanced economy, balanced large industry and small

(Continued on page 7.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

WAR DANGERS.

There is nothing new and nothing exaggerated in Senator Cordell Hull's warning against the danger of growing militarism in the world. Every statesman would say that "numerous nations were feverishly arming, over-taxing citizens and in many ways developing the military spirit," and that "it must be both a blunder and a crime for civilised people to fail much longer to notice the present dangerous tendencies." Every statesman would urge that these tendencies could only be "curbed by international co-operation to promote peace, understanding and friendship." And every statesman would offer his country's service, co-operation and leadership in the cause of peace. Yet the dangers endure, nay, they are growing. Why? The reason obviously is that every nation desires international understanding and peace provided the national sacrifices involved are undergone by the rest.

FOOLISH OUTBURST.

The Germans are "queering their own pitch" so far as the Saar plebiscite is concerned. Doctor Goebbel's threatening speech may likely help, directly and indirectly, to turn a pro-German majority—about which there could be no question a few years ago—into a minority. Non-Nazi Germans in the Saar had been wondering whether they should vote for Hitler's Germany. This wonder has been progressively growing into a conviction that they would thereby suffer. Doctor Goebbels, assisted by Nazi rule in Germany, is helping in that growth. Then, again, a challenging defiance of France and the League of Nations can only prejudice Germany's chances. It will also hurt Germany otherwise.

GARVIN'S LATEST.

Mr. J. L. Garvin's latest argument against India is as remarkable as the last. "The new position of Japan in Asia" and "the rise of Hitlerism" in Europe are reasons why India should not be allowed democratic institutions. Indeed, what Mr. Garvin is really advocating is that India should suffer for the new Japan and Germany. Mr. Garvin detests Japanese imperalism and German Hitlerism. He, therefore, desires that the characteristically British combination of them should be maintained in India. This is undoubtedly honest Toryism but it amounts equally undoubtedly to utter intellectual dishonesty. Nor is it astonishing.

REFORM AMONG JAINS.

The proceedings of the 14th session of the Jain Swetambar Conference held in Bombay during the week-end show a commendable zeal for social reform in the Jain community, though the reform resolutions, actually adopted by the Conference, do not go far enough. The President advocated several bold reforms even in matters supposed to be purely religious, for example, the thorny question of Diksha or the initiation of Sadhus, into which, he said, rank corruption had entered. Superstition, he observed, and "meaningless rituals and social customs that could not stand the test of reason and justice should be wiped out." That is a right attitude of mind and may well be emulated by Jains in general. But Jain reformers should not be content with mere pious resolutions at annual conferences. They should fearlessly preach reform ceaselessly among the superstitious and, above all, should scrupulously act up to their own views. In social reform, as in other matters, an ounce of practice is more effective than a ton of theory.

Press Views

Agitation Outside India

The programme of the Swarajist party that has been outlined as a result of the deliberations at Ranchi is satisfactory and constructive. It differs in no material respect, so far as we can see, from the work that has been done all along by the much abused Liberal party. If the Swarajists adhere to this programme and to these lines of work there does not seem to be any difficulty in their securing the co-operation of the Liberal and other progressive parties both in and outside the Councils. If the Swaraj party will not allow the last item of their programme to remain a pious wish and an unrealised proposition, and will devote at least equal attention to agitation outside India, much practical good will follow.—"Indian Nation."

Inconsistent

We are afraid we cannot congratulate the leaders who assembled at the Ranchi Conference on the main resolution which they have passed regarding the White Paper and the Communal Award. For one thing, two parts of the resolution seem to be inconsistent. In the first part of it, the White Paper scheme of reforms comes in for an unqualified condemnation and the new party promises to "take all necessary steps to secure rejection of these proposals by the country." This is just what it should have been. No one who calls himself a nationalist and wants freedom for India can accord any support to the constitution embodied in that document. But while this scheme is considered in the first part, as a "negation of the national demand made by Mahatma Gandhi on behalf of the Congress" and as "calculated to perpetuate the political subjection and economic exploitation of the Indian people," we are told in the third part of the resolution that in the opinion of the Conference the "consideration of acceptance or rejection of the Communal Award is premature at this stage." What does this exactly signify?—"A. B. Patrika."

Satisfactory

This omnibus programme leaves nothing to be desired but to say that it comes anywhere near the real spirit of Socialism is to make an untenable pretension. It is a good and pious programme and will provide text for not a few resolutions in the Assembly and in the provincial legislatures.

A real Socialist programme would be something altogether different, and would involve considerable risk while giving sufficient scope for activity of Congress workers away from the footlights. The Congress, however, has not adopted the Socialist programme of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, or of anybody else. And so long as it has not done it, the Swaraj Party is entitled, even if it was willing, not to go beyond the policy of the Congress.—"A.B. Patrika."

MR. GANDHI AT PURI.

No Hostility Met With
—Bori Bunder Minor.
How cowardly and disgraceful!

* * * *

A leading article on 'Swarajists and Communism" in Monday's issue of "The Times of India" very strongly reminds us of the verse ending with the line: "One crowded article of glorious lies is worth an age without a name"—or have we got it wrong?

* * * *

But anyway it is really interesting to learn that the following items constitute Communism:—

(a) prevention of exploitation of one class by another.
(b) To reorganise economic life so that every worker may be assured of a decent living.
(c) To limit hours of work and raise wages.
(d) To free labour from serfdom and quasi-serfdom and
(e) To organise workers and peasants to protect their interests and secure their rights.

Since Communism is bad and must be shunned in every way, honest or dishonest, fair or foul, violent or non-violent, let us in the interest of the masses of India proclaim our relentless opposition to these items quoted by our contemporary as proofs of Swarajists' Communism.

Let us also support Bori Bunder's call for a party to fight the Swarajists, a party that will (1) encourage class exploitation, (2) assure to workers an impossible living, (3) put no limits to hours of works and reduction of wages. (4) condemn labour to serfdom and (5) attack the interests of workers and peasants and refuse them rights.

* * * *

By the way, the idea is not Bori Bunder's own. It is its Simla correspondent that first told it all about the Communism of the Swarajists. The question is who told the Simla correspondent?

* * * *

"Snake Poison Saves Human Lives."

Not so astounding and incredible.
Churchill is going to save India.

* * * *

Poor Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. Even Royal Academicians consider his artistic descriptions of the National Government's achievements as irrelevant.

At the R. A. Banquet an octogenarian artist interrupted his speech and actually demanded the introduction of a realistic touch. Worse still, he is proud of his discourtesy!

Could Art be more monstrously outraged? NO.

We asked Mr. K. H. Vakil too and his reply was in speechless negative—whether in indignation or amusement we don't know.

* * * *

The General Council of the Burmese Association is meeting shortly to "pronounce a final verdict on the question of separation of Burma."

And as soon as the verdict "no separation" is pronounced the British Government speaking on behalf, and in the interests of Burma, will deliver final judgment releasing that province from India, vindicating incidentally Imperial Jurisprudence.

* * * *

A huge sea-monster has been washed up, in an advanced state of decomposition, near the reclamation walls at Colaba.

Great regret is felt that it should have reached its destination as a corpse and "speculation is rife" as to its identity and the purpose of its visit.

But it is not true to suggest that our dead visitor was the Loch Ness Monster. England cannot spare that right honourable creature yet.

It is also not true that it belonged to some deep-sea fraternity of the curious. It had proposed to utilise its holiday gathering first hand information about India and also about the Back Bay reclamation of which it had heard so much. But the mistake of thinking that it was 'die-hard' proved fatal.

Nor finally, is it at all true that it is a sort of advance guard sent to clear the way and prepare the atmosphere for the White Paper.

* * * *

"Mr. Satyamurti Explains."

Now who will explain Mr. Satyamurti?

But wait. He or she who attempts it must make sure that the explanation doesn't draw another from the explained.

For Mr. Satyamurti's touring kit seems to be constituted of nothing but explanations, more explanations, further explanations, still further explanations and so on.

Ahmedabad Blamed For Mill Strike

Ingenious Capitalist Propaganda

City Fathers Bid Cordial Farewell To Indian Commissioner

The insinuation that textile interests outside Bombay were perhaps, engineering the City Mill Strike, with a view to give a blow to the Bombay Textile Industry, was once again made at the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, when the resolution, tabled by Mr. S. C. Joshi, calling for Government intervention in the Textile Dispute, was further discussed on Monday afternoon.

AHMEDABAD BLAMED.

This ingenious suggestion came from Mr. A.P. Sabhavala, representing the Capitalist interests, who significantly added that, "it was in the interests of Ahmedabad to create trouble for Bombay." A similar suggestion was made in a vague way at a previous meeting by Mr. Chowna, another Corporator.

The discussion on the question was adjourned to Thursday, partly with a view to facilitate a full dress debate and partly because the City-Fathers wished to pay their tributes to Mr. H.K. Kirpalani, on the eve of relinquishing his office as Municipal Commissioner.

TRIBUTES TO COMMISSIONER.

He was the recipient of a chorus of tributes, the most remarkable of which was from Dr. G.V. Deshmukh, representing the Nationalist section of the Corporation. He said that in disputes between Government and the Municipality, Mr. Kirpalani always stood up for the Corporation and that he filled a very difficult position very successfully and that his work was a challenge to those who held that Indians were incompetent administrators.

Mr. Kirpalani in a feeling speech bid an affectionate farewell to the City Fathers and said that it was no small consolation for him to find, at the end of his term, that beneath all the criticism of his work, lay the solid substratum of goodwill and affection. "Believe me," he added, "if there is one thing in which I take comfort, it is that, not once during all the time did I attempt to purchase a friend or a foe by selling the interests of the Corporation." (Applause).

CORPORATION'S PRAISE.

The resolution appreciating Mr. Kirpalani's services as Municipal Commissioner, was moved by Mr. H.P. Mody. It stated:

"That in parting with Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the Corporation desire to place on record their high appreciation of the very valuable services rendered by him to the Corporation and the City in his capacity as Municipal Commissioner for a period of nearly three years, of his comprehensive grasp of municipal problems, of his administrative abilities, financial acumen and independence of character, and also of his cordial co-operation with the Corporation in matters relating to retrenchment, resulting in substantial savings to the Corporation during the period of acute financial stringency."

MR. MODY'S SPEECH.

Mr. Mody said that Mr. Kirpalani was the second Indian to hold the office of Municipal Commissioner and he had attained conspicuous success. He was confident that there was no member in the House who did not wholeheartedly subscribe to the tributes to Mr. Kirpalani. After praising the retiring Commissioner's spirit of independence and impartiality, Mr. Mody remarked that he was always opposed to the appointment of a Municipal Commissioner by the Corporation, as the present system of appointment by Government had worked satisfactorily. He added that if the Corporation had the power to appoint a Municipal Commissioner they would certainly have called back Mr. Kirpalani to continue in the office. Although he carried out retrenchment, said the speaker, he kept the administration of the City up to the mark.

Mr. Myer Nissim seconded the resolution.

ADMIRABLE MANAGEMENT.

Dr. Deshmukh said that when Mr. Kirpalani stepped in his office, the finances of the Corporation were in a bad position. Like some of his predecessors he had no chance to plan grandiose schemes, and the speaker admired the way in which he managed the affairs of the Corporation during a period of acute financial stringency.

MAN OF INDEPENDENCE.

Dr. Deshmukh mentioned the fact that only three days after Mr. Kirpalani had taken charge of his office there was a clash of interests between the Corporation and the Government over the Governor's Hospital Relief Fund. The speaker was agreeably surprised to find Mr. Kirpalani, although belonging to the I.C.S., trying his best to safeguard the interest of the Corporation. That was the trait which marked him out as a man of independence. In all controversial matters, Mr. Kirpalani had maintained the self respect of the Corporation, and his capable administration was a challenge to those who thought that Indians were not competent as administrators.

HIS TACT AND COURTESY.

Mr. W.R.S. Sharp, Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, said that during the term of office of Mr. Kirpalani, the relations between the Corporation and the Port Trust were always harmonious and his tact, courtesy and sound judgment had smoothed out all difficulties and made their official dealings a pleasure.

Sir Phiroze Sethna said that Mr. Kirpalani's success was a proof that given a chance Indians were worthy of holding responsible and high positions.

SERVICE TO CORPORATION.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar said that latterly there had been a tendency on the part of Government to interfere with the independence of the Corporation. But in Mr. Kirpalani they had a man who, without fearing for his prospects in the Indian Civil Service stood up for the Corporation each time and maintained the independent tradition of the Corporation. (Applause).

Mr. B. T. Desai said that the secret of Mr. Kirpalani's popularity was that he did not possess the steel-frame mentality of the I.C.S.

Tributes to Mr. Kirpalani were paid by a large number of speakers representing all the sections of the House, including Mr. B.N. Karanjia, Mr. Shivdas Chapsey, Mr. Mohanlal Desai, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, Mr. Soares, Mr. Hirji Behedin, Sir Jehangir Boman Behram, Mr. D.G. Dalvie, Mr. S. K. Barodawalla, Mr. Dimtimkar and Mrs. Shuffi Tyabji. The Mayor also joined in the chorus of tributes after which Mr. Kirpalani replied to the speeches in feeling terms.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

EXTRA DUTY ON SUGAR

Shrinagar Merchants' Protest Against Its Retrospective Effect

SRINAGAR, May 7.

Some trader in Srinagar have received notices from the Customs Department demanding payment of Re. 1 per maun extra duty on sugar imported by them from British Indian mills since April 1.

It will be recalled that an order was published in the Government Gazette saying that Re. 1 per maund additional duty was levied from April 19. The traders did not know that the Government would change its mind and give retrospective effect to the order originally published in the Gazette. The traders have protested against the order.—United Press.

H.E. Sirdar MD. NAEEM KHAN (garlanded), ex-Afghan Minister at Rome and a cousin of the present Afghan King, arrived in Bombay on Monday morning by the Italian boat. He was given an enthusiastic reception by the Afghan residents in Bombay.

"CHRONICLE" 'QUAKE FUND

Contributions Received On Monday

Our readers contributed the following amount on Monday:—

Thakore of Bharadanadi, Andheri	10 0
Sympathiser	12 4
D G Kulkarni and friends through V B Vyas	14 6
A Parsi	25 0
Keshavlal Bhagwan Bhatt	1 0
Collection by the Suryawanshi Kshatriya Mandali Mahim, Bombay	114 0
Y S Dhulekar	30 0
In sacred memory of late Vrajdas Narbheram	15 0
Jagmohandas Vrajdas	10 0
Bhana Rama Mistry, Thana	2 0
Jarbai R Surti	2 8
Valabhdas Mavji Padh through Ramji Mavji Padh Bet	5 0
Shri Satyabhamaji Mandir's Brahamchari Shri Balkrishna Lalji Maharaj	1 0
Mathuradas Kanji Purecha	10 0
Gangaben widow of late Gordhan bhai Lalubhai	50 0
In sacred memory of late Shantaben daughter of late Gordhanbhai Lalubhai	50 0

TRIAL OF LAVANPRASAD

Refuses To Cross-Examine Witness

JAMNAGAR, May 7.

The case against Mr. Lavanprasad under Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code in the Court of the District and Sessions Judge, opened this morning.

The accused was present in police custody.

The Court room was crowded, and Mrs. Lavanprasad was also present. Two assessors were sworn in, and the Public Prosecutor, Bhagwanjee Devejee, conducted the prosecution, while none appeared for the accused.

Tribhovan Kripashanker, Inspector of Police, was the first witness to be examined. His letter to the late Maharaja and subsequent written apologies and undertaking not to engage himself in any activity against the State, as given by the accused in the 1920, were first put in.

The Government orders about his deportation, and further correspondence were next submitted as exhibits in the case.

Handbills issued, published and circulated by Lavan Prasad and his letter addressed to the Diwan Sahib, the Executive Head of his Highness's Government, were also submitted.

The examination-in-chief being over, the Court asked the accused to cross-examine, which he refused to do. The printer who printed the pamphlet was next witness.

As the Court rose for the day, Lavan Prasad emphatically declared he was able to fight them all. The case stands adjourned till May 8.—United Press.

Another Medical School For Ludhiana?

LUDHIANA, May 6.

Finding that there is great necessity for another medical school in the province the leading medical practitioner of Ludhiana have decided to start an institution on the lines of the medical school at Amritsar. It is said a memorial has already been submitted to the Inspector General of Hospitals, Punjab, for affiliation of the new institution to the State Medical Faculty.—United Press.

London, May 7.—Sir Louis Bernhard Baron died suddenly at his Surrey home, Holmbury St. Mary.—Reuter.

BOMB EXPLOSIONS IN VIENNA

Two Railway Stations Damaged

VIENNA, May 6.

Bombs exploded in two Railway Stations causing considerable damage. The perpetrators are believed to be Nazis.—Reuter.

ITALIAN BUDGET READJUSTED

480,000,000 Lire To Be Spent On Shipping

ROME, May 6.

The Official Gazette states that the budget has been readjusted so that 480,000,000 lira are now provided to build more ships.

SINO-AUSTRALIAN TRADE

SHANGHAI, May 6.

On the eve of his departure to Japan, Mr. J C Latham, Australian Minister for External Affairs, who was making a goodwill tour in the Far East, announced that Australia had decided to appoint Trade Commissioners in the Far East, but that it was unnecessary and undesirable that Australia should have direct diplomatic representation.

Mr. Latham anticipated improvement in the Sino-Australian trade and foreshadowed an exchange of professors between Chinese and Australian universities.—Reuter.

INSULL REACHES NEW YORK

NEW YORK, May 7.

Insull was aroused from his bed at 5-30 a.m., on arrival of the "Exilona." He was transferred to the Government cutter outside the New York harbour preparatory to his boarding the train for Chicago.—Reuter's Special.

Fined For Rash Driving

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, May 7.

The charge of causing death of a boy by rash driving preferred against W H Crval, the European manager of Carlton Hotel is proved and convicted. He is fined Rs 400, or in default sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment, by the Additional City Magistrate.

The prosecution alleged the accused was driving his car without a license and knocked down a youth on 24th December last.

IN THE LAW COURTS

(Continued From Page 6)

their respective law schools. They submitted that if the court took action tending to criticise the judgment of the Bar examination, it would discourage the improvement of standards at the Bar, sorely needed in the State. Able and conscientious men would not be induced to accept responsible duties of examining the applicants and pronouncing on their fitness, if their conduct in matters of judgment were to be subjected to the criticism of the Court.

The Court ordered that pending final determination of the petition, the applicants should be allowed to appear at the next following examination and suspended a rule whereby unsuccessful candidates were required to allow a certain period of time to elapse before appearing again.

WITH SAAR RE-UNITED

Germany Could Resist League And France, Says Dr. Goebbels

PARIS, May 6.

According to the version of Dr. Goebbels' speech published here, Dr. Goebbels declared that Germany could now resist France and the League of Nations, come what might. He denounced the German emigres Jews as traitors and said when the Saar was reunited to Germany, they would be beaten up by their co-religionists. The Leader of the "German Front" is stated to have informed the League that 93 per cent of the Saar electorate were pro-German.—Reuter.

SAAR WILL REMAIN GERMAN

ZWEIBRUECKEN, May 6.

Eighty-thousand people crossed the frontier from the Saar into Germany this afternoon to demonstrate their intention to vote for return to German next year, when the Saar Plebiscite will be held. Dr. Goebbels in his speech, amid cheers, declared that Saar would remain in German, despite terror and trickery. At the end of the speech, a bonde girl presented Dr. Goebbels a bowl of earth from the Saar.—Reuter.

GERMAN MINISTER'S PROTEST

RIGA, May 6.

The German Minister in Latvia formally protested to the Latvian Government against the defamation of Herr Hitler by Socialists during May Day festivities.

It is alleged that Socialists staged an open air demonstration, wherein the effigy of Hitler beheading a victim with a huge axe figured prominently.—Reuter.

Saar Plebiscite

The committee of Three, which was instructed by the Council of the League of Nations to study the questions concerning the Organisation of the plebiscite in the Saar, finished the work of its session in Rome on the 20th April. Whilst reserving to itself the possibility of examining other questions, it decided to propose to the Council:

(a) The creation of a Plebiscite Committee to organise and control electoral proceedings;

(b) The creation of a Plebiscite tribunal to deal with any infractions of the electoral laws.

It also drew up proposals to be submitted to the Council on questions about persons having the right to vote in the Plebiscite districts and the methods of interpreting the result of the vote. The Financial Committee of the League of Nations has been asked to study a plan to meet the expenses which the Plebiscite would entail. The Committee will resume its work at a session to be held in Geneva a few days before the meeting of the Council on the 14th May.

Murdered For Demand Of Loan?

JACOBABAD, May 7.

A gruesome murder of a Hindu money-lender at midnight is reported from a village near Jacobabad.

It is alleged that the deceased was done to death by the retainers of a Muslim Zamindar who was sued by the deceased for return of borrowed money.

The police have effected several arrests.—United Press.

SURPRISE FOR U. S. DIPLOMATS

Britain Is Not Defaulter, Rules Attorney General

WASHINGTON, May 7.

Speculation on the war debts has been aroused again by the Attorney-General's ruling that Britain is not a defaulter under the Johnson Act, coupled with news that President Roosevelt is sending a war debts message to Congress within a fortnight.

The Attorney-Generals ruling is regarded in diplomatic circles as decidely advantageous to Britain, clearing the way for further negotiations for a settlement.

It is reported, though official confirmation is lacking, that Britain is carrying on diplomatic negotiations for another token payment on June 15, on the understanding that talks for a final settlement will be resumed thereafter.

The President's message is expected to ask Congress to approve the settlement with Finland, by which future interest will be waived, payment of the principal amount be made within fifty years, and a special low rate of interest will be applied retroactively to past payments.

Observers in Washington are discussing the prospects of a similar arrangement with Britain. The Embassy however refuses to comment on the suggestion.—Reuter's Special.

Whither India?

(Continued From Page 6)

industry, balanced industry and agriculture, balanced sexes with different but equally respected functions, balanced social classes or vocational groups, practically all persons belonging to the 'middle class' (though that may be divided with the upper, lower and middle), proletarians also included as important part in the "petit bourgeoisie," balanced town and country, self-sufficiency in necessaries and comforts; foreign trade in luxuries; no unemployment; appropriate work and leisure for all and each; balanced individualism and family-solidarity—like national Socialism; readiness for defence but not for offence. As there is a shortage of labour, instead of unemployment in Russia to-day, so there was in France until recently, "mainly from the very low rate of increase of the French population, the French birth-rate being one of the lowest in Europe after that of Sweden."

Here is an ideal living nation. Whatever the secret history of the war-guilt may be, to all outward appearance, France was the 'invaded' and 'defensive' country in the world-war. Her territories were devastated as of no other. Her soldiers proved themselves unquestionably the most heroic; with perhaps the exception of the Indian contingents who suffered, proportionately, the very heaviest casualties. Her Socialist 'family-solidarity' shows that the simile of the joint family embodies no mysticality. More, if by 'the mystical' is meant the unintelligible and the mysterious, then the most familiar phenomena are just as mystical as the most distant and rare. What do we know of the real how and why of life of the digestion, progenition, birth, growth, decay death, of any living organism, of the transformation of all sorts of food into the tissues of the living body, of walking, talking, seeing, hearing, of the movements of the orbs in space, of feeling individualist and feeling Socialist? All these are equally mystical with the feeling of the ideal family. As Schopenhauer said (Parerga), "The tendency to gravitation in a stove is as unexplainable as thought in a human brain. If matter can—no one knows why—fall to the ground, then it can also—no one knows why—think."

IDEAL OF JOINT FAMILY

So far as study and criticism of the pure and complete theory of Communism, as expounded in the works of Marx, Engels, etc. is concerned, the general reader with not much time and energy to spare, will, I believe, find a reliable guide in Prof. Laski, recognised as one of the outstanding intellects of Britain to-day. His small book on 'Communism' sets out the theory and its pros and cons brilliantly, concisely, impartially, inclining if anything in the direction of sympathy for Communism as against current Capitalism, which it condemns wholeheartedly, as does Major Barnes' Fascism. The ideal must always be a society in which individualism and socialism, egoism and altruism are duly balanced, each being given its appropriate place, so that, as Herbert Spencer conceived it, then would result "a state of social harmony so complete that even the antagonism between egoism and altruism will have been overcome; everyone will derive egoistic pleasure from doing such altruistic acts as may still be needed." Herbert Spencer was matter-of-fact and non-mystical if anybody ever was. Yet this emergence of egoism and altruism into each other, this identification of all "I's" in the Great "We", this realisation in feeling and in action of "non-separation," "wahdat", "abheda", is the very quintessence of the highest, truest, best, and most 'practical' Mysticism. Herbert Spencer does not seem to have observed that this true 'ideal' of his, is being perpetually 'realised,' in every 'family' where a 'mother' is tending her 'children.' The prophet Muhammad observed it, and therefore mystically and yet quite rationally declared that "All jannato tahata qadam il umm", "Heaven spreads forth beneath the feet of mothers," and India's Primal Law-giver Manu similarly enjoined, "Sahasram tu pitrin mata gauravena ati-richyate' ", "The mother exceeds the father a thousand times in the quality of educator and the right to reverence." The Socialist, the Communist, is wise who accepts the joint family ideal as the ideal for the whole of society, the whole of the human community. It is not possible to have a better or truer ideal. The (more or less unconscious) spirit of it is to be found, even to-day, in India, and apparently other countries also, even of the West, among those groups which are less sophisticated and more "primitive". Russia seems to be working up to it again consciously. May it succeed, says one of the authors of 'Twelve Studies in Soviet Russia,' p. 263.' Once Prof. M., the archeologist, and I were coming in a train full of factory workers ..... Two of them produced coins they had found; one of these was a fine bronze Nero coin ..... Prof. M. gave them a lecture about Nero, which they loved—they all asked questions. He and they were on the best of terms ..... At the end the man took back his Nero coin, looked at it lovingly, and then shoved it into M.'s hand—'for our' museum'." In other countries of the West, the coin would probably have had to be purchased, or, if presented, then given, for 'the' museum, not 'our'. Other travellers in Russia have also marked the greater use of "we" and "our" than "I" and "mine.". It is a curious mystical fact that the Gayatri, the 'namaz', the Lord's Prayer, all use the collective "we" and "us" instead of "I" and "me".

Besides the reference to "family solidarity," several other points will also have been noticed in the extract from Cole's book, above, which have resemblances to aspects in Indian life, and indeed to all civilised human life in any country; for the very existence of every ycommunity, ever society, as such, i.e., as a coherent group, necessarily means that the fundamental elements of 'both' "I" and "We" are present in it. The question is only one of emphasis. Lay the stress on the "We" aspect, and you have higher and higher genuine civilisation—'within limits,' for extremes meet; accentuate the "I" aspect, and you have lower and lower spurious civilisation, and the ever-increasing horrors of militarism and capitalism, until, through internecine wars over exploited and exploitable lands and masses of slaves, serfs, helots, you come to the state and the law of the jungle again.

(To Be Continued.)

SOVIET MINE DISASTER

Six Chief Engineers Killed

MOSCOW, May 6.

Six important Soviet engineers have perished in a mining disaster in the Krivoy-Rog basin.

A portion of the mine caved in during experiments to achieve increased production.—Reuter.

DEATH OF TOBACCO MAGNATE

LONDON, May 7.

Sir Louis Bernhard Baron died suddenly at his Surrey home, Holmbury St. Mary.—Reuter.

(Sir Louis was the Chairman of Carreras, Ltd., the famous tobacco concern, which has one of the largest factories in North London).

Readers' Views

The Swarajist Programme

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The decisions of Swarajists' Conference have not come to us as a surprise. They are what we could have expected. They are the result of a mentality born of defeatism and despair and, if adopted by the A. I. C. C. and acted upon, will certainly tend to undermine the influence of the Congress, however innocently they might have been conceived by their framers. In order to make their decisions really effective in the country, the Swarajist leaders have sought the approval of the A. I. C. C. which is soon going to meet at Patna. I would personally like to advise the present A. I. C. C. not to give its final decision on the matter, but to refer it either to a special session of the Congress or to the newly elected A. I. C. C., as the present A. I. C. C. was elected three years back, and a considerable change has since taken place in the atmosphere of the country.

I personally think that Council-entry will serve no useful purpose, and it does not really mean anything except going a step backward. But if the A. I. C. C. is of opinion that the legislatures must be captured, it must form a distinct Congress Party under the direct control of the Working Committee or of a special sub-committee appointed annually by the A. I. C. C. and should on no account allow a separate parallel organisation to be set up in the country which may at its sweet will 'disaffiliate' itself from the Congress at any moment, as conceived and planned by the recent Swarajists' Conference at Ranchi. The acceptance of the newly-formed Swarajya Party constitution by the A. I. C. C. will be a national suicide. Again, the economic programme, chalked out by the Swarajists' Conference, is conspicuous in being vague and halting, and does not indicate its clear attitude towards the workers and the peasants who constitute the real nation. The Congress should, therefore formulate a clear economic programme on Socialistic lines as recommended by the U. P. leaders, which should serve us as a basis of political agitation both inside and outside the legislatures. The resolutions of the Swarajists' Conference in this respect could better have been adopted by an association of the mill-owners or the Liberals.

But if the Swarajist leaders are not agreeable to the Socialistic programme, or the A. I. C. C. does not see its way to accept it, such members of the A. I. C. C. as are definitely of Socialistic tendency, should form a Parliamentary Socialist Party within the Congress and should formulate their Socialistic programme on the basis of which they should carry on a raging propaganda throughout the country and may also seek election to the legislatures. The Congress has already lost the sympathies of the labourers. If we want to win back the confidence of the labourers and to retain the sympathies of the tenants who have suffered so much on account of their response to our call, we must follow the lead given by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru before his going to jail and try to get out of the old Capitalistic ideology which we have been following so far.—Yours, etc.,

VISHWAMBHAR DAYAL TRIPATHI.

Unao, May 5.

Licence For Radio Sets

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read the Police Commissioner's advertisement to take out licence for radio sets. Would the authority let the public know whether one has to take out a new licence in addition to the one already obtained from the Postal athority. It would be better, if the matter is cleared; so one can know where the application for renewal of licence is to be.—Yours, etc.,

G. TULSIDAS.

Kashmir

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—What is wrong with the Kashmir Government is an open secret now. Dr. Hunter in his Census Report tells us that Kashmir has achieved for itself the second place in educated States. Since most of the so-called facts are open to doubt in the Report, this is beyond doubt, one of them. For a Municipal population of about two lakhs, there is one college, which is incomplete. Its classes do not go beyond B. A. in arts and Intermediate in Science. There are degree-holders to take B.A. classes, and M.A.'s in English to teach History in both Intermediate and B.A. classes. An M.A., M.O.L. (a vernacular qualification) holds the principal's chair.

The whole of the Kashmir Valley has but one public library for a 75 per cent. educated population. In this only library Nationalist journals are almost absent. There is not a single daily paper of Western India.

Historically Kashmir has been providing teachers for the whole of India and the word Kashmiri Pandit comes from there. But now both art and culture of it are definitely deteriorating.

Shrinagar proper has one technical institute, the grants of which are every year cut, classes abolished. The highest qualified man on its staff is a Calcutta diploma-holder in art, and its Superintendent has, it is said, gone through the course of Mayo School of Arts, Lahore. I leave it to the public to imagine what the output of the said institute can be.

Kashmir, as all know, is a land of colours, waters and beautiful snow-capped mountains, which surely demand an Art School with a very high standard of landscape painting, for the market of which Kashmiris have not to worry, since their land is playground of the whole of India at least for six months.

I cannot help requesting Mr. Colvin through your esteemed paper to enlighten us on the following points:—

Is not education practically starved?

Is not compulsory education a dead-letter?

Is there anything like adult education known in the State?

Are not the grants cut, standard reduced and classes abolished in many an institute? What about the Sub-Overseers Classes?

Are not six to seven years' boys earning their livelihood by needle work, carpet-weaving and boat-rowing?

In conclusion I cannot help sympathising with the people of Kashmir. If they have to know the truth about India they must agitate and see that they get to read India's greatest dailies, the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Sentinel," which for sure, are leaders of public opinion.—Yours etc.,

D.N.D.

Inactivity Of E. I. Catholics

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is regrettable that the East Indian Catholics of Bombay Salsette and Bassein should not have any representative and powerful Association to promote their educational, political, social, religious and material interests. The poor people are still labouring under various disabilities. There is, for example, the clamour for establishment of schools, in different parts of Thana and Bassein, and there also prevails dissatisfaction as regards the division of parishes. Several ancient customs relating to celebration of marriages, feasts etc., which bring poverty to the people, have to be abolished. The political and civic rights of the people have also to be safeguarded. In fact there are still several problems to be solved and reforms introduced for the social and economic amelioration of the people. Meetings are necessary to be held of the people in villages, lectures delivered both in English and Marathi, and education imparted to bring about the regeneration and advancement of the people.

If the B. E. I. Association claims prerogative to represent the community, it should carry on active and vigorous propaganda for the well being of the people in order to establish its claims. On the other hand if the originators of the Bandra meeting contend that the Association does not represent the people, it is incumbent upon them to concert measures for the amelioration of the people. Whatever may be the differences of opinion amongst the leaders, it is essential that there should be (1) one fully-representative and accredited Association of the people and (2) active propaganda for their welfare.—Yours, etc.,

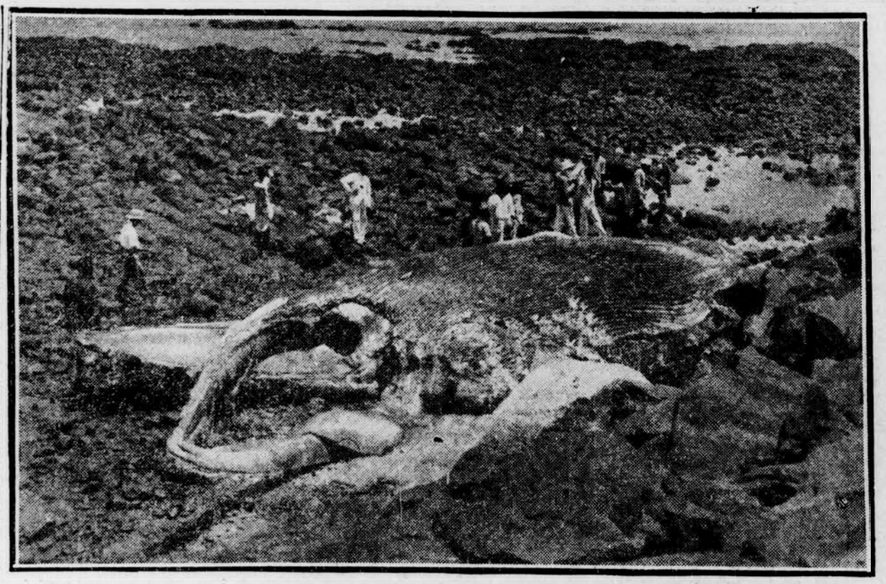
VOX POPULI.

Disastrous Fire Near Shikarpur

SHIKARPUR, May 7.

The news of a destructive fire which gutted the entire village of Louiss, near Shikarpur, has reached here.

It is stated that a washerwoman, after making fire, went to the nearby canal to wash clothes, when the fire spread, raging for four hours. It destroyed cattle, and a large amonut of property.—United Press.



The Bombay Municipal authorities are engaged in the removal of a huge whale, which has been washed up on the rocks near the reclamation walls at Colaba. Measuring 52 feet length wise, the sea monster is attracting large crowds of sightseers. The whale is in an advanced state of decomposition, and the corpse emits an awful smell. The efforts of the Municipal authorities to remove the carcass with the help of about 25 men have been fruitless. Hitherto they are making renewed efforts to remove the carcass.

"THE WORKERS ARE READY"

'We Must Give Them The Lead'

JAMES MAXTON'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS TO I. L. P.

Presiding over the Conference of the Independent Labour Party at York in mail week, Mr. James Maxton said:—

I welcome the delegates to this 42nd conference of the I.L.P meeting here in York. Forty-two years ago we were founded in Yorkshire. Since that date we have had a chequered but not interrupted existence of activity. Some twelve years ago one who was then a very prominent leader in our ranks prophesied our early demise. Eight years ago a very prominent leader of the Labour Party repeated the prophecy. Since ever the Communist Party came into existence in this country they have declared vociferously that their coming meant our going.

Not only have these prophets desired our end, but have put every effort behind their prophecy to make it come true. I therefore think we can congratulate ourselves that in spite of all the prophecies, in spite of all the activities directed towards our end, we are still very much here, and apparently there is a tremendous interest still in our being here.

IN 1914.

Our delegates have assembled from East, West, North, and South, from field, factory, workshop, office, school, and from the queues outside the Labour Exchanges. They have come here representing branches of our Party, few of them big and imposing, all of them active, alert, and conscious. We are neither impressed by the big battalions that can be brought against us, nor oppressed by our own numerical strength, because we have never measured at any time the correctness of our attitude by the number of people who were supporting it at any particular moment.

Our delegate from York took us back to the days of 1914. I was on the N.A.C. in those days as a very junior member, and I know just how pitiably few were the people who were prepared to support the attitude of the Party in the early part of 1914 and for long afterwards. But we knew what a great tragedy the war would be for Europe, that it would bring no good to any of the peoples, that the problems left behind would be great, and that the problems solved would be nil.

Those views ultimately became the overwhelming view of the populations of Europe, and are still the overwhelming views when we are as near the brink of war again as we were in the early months of 1914. Therefore if we are in a minority, that is no new experience for the Independent Labour Party. We had it in our beginnings, and for many years after that; we had it again in 1914. We know that the period when ideas are being propounded, when the new view is being fitted in to the minds of the minds of the people, there will be few in support.

THE FASCIST DANGER.

Our delegates have come after a year of useful activity in the struggle of the working class. In our work we have co-operated nationally and locally in the struggle against the Fascist menace, which has grown at such an alarming rate on the Continent of Europe. We have done our best to endeavour to explain to the people of Britain the true inner meaning of this Fascist growth. We have done our best to aid our comrades in the Fascist countries both to relieve their sufferings to defend them against the harsher and cruder tortures, and to begin again a workers' struggle against those tyrannies, under the new conditions they have to confront.

We have co-operated with other organisations in awakening this country to the war danger in the world. That danger, which a year or two ago was regarded merely as a panic cry, is recognised by all to-day as something hanging over us, something that may fall at any moment. We have consistently co-operated with all those who were ready to awaken people to this danger and to direct the working classes to the necessity of taking steps now to prevent the peoples once again being rushed by their Governments into war without clear realisation as to where they are being driven.

We entered into a united front with our comrades of the Communist Party, particularly on these two issues, and also to resist attacks upon the standards of life of the workers. We urged and pressed that other sections of the working-class movement—the Labour Party, the Trade Union Congress, the Co-operative Movement—should throw themselves into that united front also; without success, as far as national co-operation was concerned, but with a reasonable measure of response so far as localities, affiliated bodies, and individuals here and there were concerned.

WE WILL CO-OPERATE.

We still urge that wide-co-operation of all working-class forces in this country. "I voice it from this platform to-day and repeat that, no feeling of Party pride, and Party egotism will prevent us from co-operating in the fullest manner with every working-class section on these immediate issues"'

In our work in the localities, and in many of the new municipalities where we are represented, our support has never been withheld either from the Labour Party or other representatives who were engaged in fighting for the working class. In the House of Commons, an examination of the record of our members will show that on all issues where the Labour Party has stood against war, against Fascism, or in support of the workers' struggle, our co-operation has been freely, heartily and fully given. And we urge again that this measure of co-operation between all sections should be extended, so that in this land there is recognised to be a workers' force made up of different political sections, each with its own entity, philosopy, programme, policy and method, but each prepared, in matters common to all, to work for the maximum amount of co-operation.

And may I say this to our friends both of the Communist Party and the Labour Party—that we are good co-operators, honest and genuine. I believe that we are the one section of the working-class movement who can claim that the interest of the workers is more important than any narrow Party interest. Mark you, in neither of the associations do we blind ourselves to the dangers that are involved, nor to the difficulties of the associations. But these things are small relative to the bigger purposes that we have in view.

So far as the general politics of this country are concerned, the National Government still remains in power—perhaps showing some signs of wear and tear, stress and strain, among its constituent elements, but still in the seat of office. There have been in recent months some indications of a stabilisation in internal things, some diminution in the numbers of people affected by unemployment. That stability, that diminution in the numbers of the unemployed, is in our view of a temporary and ephemeral kind, and it represents no permanent stabilisation of the capitalist system, because no fundamental steps have been taken to remove the causes that produce instability and create unemployment.

ARMAMENTS RACE.

While we recognise that temporary, and partial stabilisation in home affairs, we see this more than neutralised by an increased instability in international affairs. The tensions between the capitalist countries of the world are greater to-day than they have been for many years. The armaments race is starting off once more, and in the months that lie ahead we may expect to creased tremendously. Indeed, one must credit some part of the diminution in the numbers of the unemployed to increased activity in armaments industries or subsidiary industries.

Up to date, the power of the working class has been impotent to check the tendency developed by the National Government—the marked trend towards economic nationalism, the tendency to encroach upon established liberties to which the people have been accustomed, the tendency to treat the ordinary democratic institutions with contempt, the tendency to regard democracy itself as being an outworn conception—these have all been displayed very distinctly during recent years, and each month that goes past sees spokesmen of capitalist politics becoming more blatant in their complete contempt for the rights, freedoms, and livelihoods of the mass of the people.

NEED FOR RALLYING POINT.

Signs are not wanting that in these circumstances the support of the people is leaving the present Government. The powerful wave of feeling that threw them into power has long since gone. It has been superseded by a period of cool indifference, which will be followed by a period of active hostility—an hostility which will swing as far beyond the ordinary swing of political opinion as the wave of feeling that threw them into power went beyond ordinary political feelings. We have to confront a period in which the people have not merely made up their minds that this National Government cannot do the things that they want done, but when support will turn into definite anger, and when the people will look for a rallying-point for the alternative way of facing their problems.

It is that state of mind that we have to be prepared to meet and deal with during the year that lies in front. It is our duty to see that the opinion, of the workers on this occasion will not be directed along channels which, while raising great hopes of easement and amelioration, will produce as futile results as the present Government.

THE DUTY OF THE I.L.P.

In our view the working-class Movement is not yet fit to take charge of that feeling and to carry it on to a successful achievement It is the duty of I. L. P.—and this is not a task for years ahead, but for the next twelve months—to have a policy, a method, tactics, and an organisation which the workers of this country can turn to, feeling that it is capable of toking control of all aspects of the life of the nation, solving the problem of poverty, war, and freedom, and carrying human life on to better levels.

The workers of this country are as ready as the workers in any land to accept a revolutionary policy and a revolutionary movement, provided that that philosophy and movement is presented to them as a sound, intelligently-fashioned proposition, that looks as if it were capable of putting through the job. Up to now this has not been done.

THE PRACTICAL TASK.

The people of this land have been confronted with capitalist and reformist parties, and parties which were bound in the very nature of their ideas, personnel, machinery and methods to run the Capitalist system. The late Labour Government failed because it believed that it could run Capitalism better than the capitalist parties. The only alternative to that view so far has been a general vague for revolution, and for mass violence spread throughout the land by the Communist Party.

The people of this country want something more than that. They are persuaded of the futility and emptiness of Capitalism. They believe, as we believe, that the continuation of Capitalism makes necessary a continuation of their miseries, their doubts, and their uncertainties. They know that we are living in an age when fundamental changes must be brought about. They know that the next era in human history must be the era of working-class emancipation.

"But they want to see the way to that emancipation, to find an intelligent and commonsense way. They want to see the organisation, the machinery prepared, that can be build up for purpose of revolution and that can assume the responsibility for directing the economic and the social life of the community."

The working-class—all sections of it—must be persuaded within the next twelve months that that is the practical task to which they must bend their minds.

I believe the psychological and economic conditions, and the political relationships between States, will provide us with the suitable conditions under which that work can be well done. It may be said that we are faced with a very large proportion of population who are only very vaguely conscious of the causes of the things that they are experiencing, and who are only vaguely conscious of a desire for something better. That may very well be true, but what is not vague is the people's knowledge of their own difficulties, the difficulties of day-to-day life, the hopelessness, drabness and dullness of life for themselves and, more so, for their children.

There is no doubt or uncertainty about these things in the mind of the people, nor is there any doubt that the world is now capable of doing something bigger and better for itself than ever before. That idea is clear in the consciousness of most of the people. That is the mood of the people that we have to go out and attempt to lead and guide in a real struggle for liberation.

I don't believe that we are setting off to pioneer another 40 years of building a political party. I believe we are going out now, facing the social revolution as sound, practical politics, believing that, if we only do our job properly—and when I say "we" I imply the whole working-class movement—the spirit, the courage, the devotion, and sacrifice of the working class will not be lacking.

DEVELOP COURAGE.

These are the views that I wish to present to you. I do not face the future in any spirit of pessimism or defeatism. I do not believe that Fascism, which has come in Germany and Austria, needs to come to Great Britain. I do not believe that war, which hangs over us, needs to break loose. I do not believe that the poverty which the masses are experiencing needs to continue indefinitely. But whether these things are going to be, whether we are going to have a Fascist tyranny in this land or a wholesale slaughter among the nations of the world, or an increasing poverty and degradation, depend on the amount of vital energy, fighting courage, and organising power that the workers can produce in the next few months. And in the development of that no group of people has a greater part to play than the men and women who form the I.L.P.

ENGINEERING STUDIES

For latest prospectuses of all engineering (Civil, Mechanical, electrical, mining, metallurgy, automobile, chemical, sanitary, marine, aviation, textile, architecture, etc.), institutions, in India, consult Mohan's Guide to Indian Engineering Studies, 3rd Ed. 225 PP. Rs. 1|8. RAM LAL SURI, Lahore.

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In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

"Don'ts" For Wireless enthusiasts

There is a likelihood of the ardour of local wireless enthusiasts being curbed when they read the Police Commissioner's new order regarding the operation of radio sets. According to the notification a licence will be required before a person can use a radio in any public place.

The order, moreover, forbids the operation of sets in the vicinity of (1) a place of worship during hours of prayer, (2) any public office while business is being done and (3) any hospital, without the previous consent of the authorities concerned.

One is also forbidden to operate wireless sets in a public place in such a way as to disturb people residing or carrying on business nearby. The rules have been made none too soon.

Quality, Not The Quantity Of Films

"Coming to the progress recently made by our producers, I am glad to say that the pace of production has been considerably accelerated and if it is maintained at this rate. I am sure that we shall have in the near future a sufficiently large number of Indian made films ready for exhibition", said the president of the Motion Pictures Society of India at the annual meeting held on Saturday. The above statement confirms the general belief of the public that the majority of Indian producers are out for quantity and not for quality. Of the Indian pictures produced so far, few may be described as an achievement. The majority of Indian films still do not compare with the American Films in art, technique and finish. The Hollywood film companies spend several million pounds to produce a picture. They pay the "stars" lavishly and devote careful attention to technique, sound effect and finish of the picture. If, after the production of the picture, it is found that the picture is not upto the mark, the film is destroyed. Such action is not known to have been taken by the Indian studios. If the Indian producers make up their mind and produce films with the object of exhibiting first-rate acting, good themes and technically perfect pictures, we may soon boast of producing good films. It is time they thought of quality more than of quantity.

ANCIENT CHRONOLOGY

Dr. G. Bose On Date Of Battle Of Kurukshetra

CALCUTTA, May 6.

The following are extracts from the lecture delivered by Dr. G. Bose at the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad on Sunday, the 6th inst. The subject chosen was the "Ancient Indian Chronology" In the course of his speech, the lecturer said:—

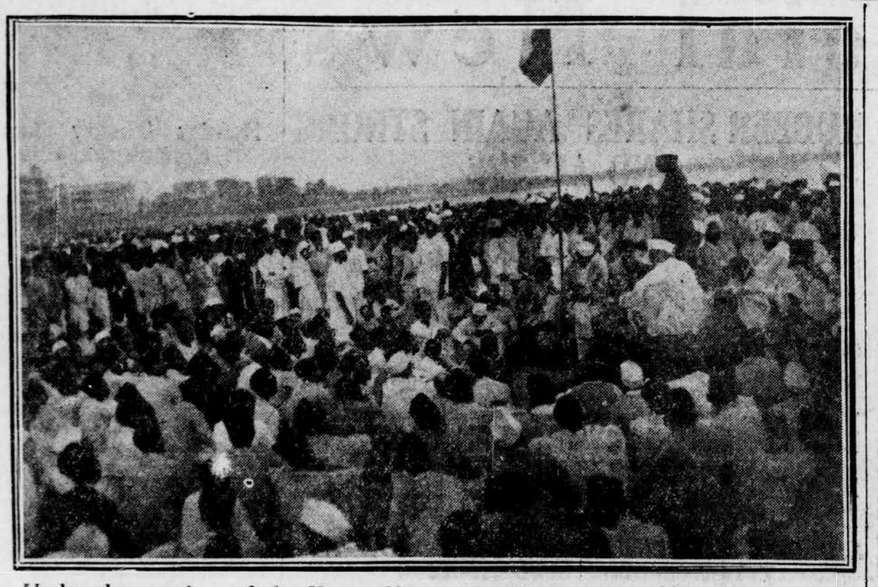
The 'Puranas' have been supposed to be collections of absurd and silly stories by most of the learned men of the West. According to them 'Purana' is mythology. The historical material that has found its place in the 'Puranas' has been seemingly very much distorted and it is thought that it cannot be relied upon for the purposes of true history. It has been supposed that the ancient Hindu had no historical sense. A critical study of the 'Puranas' will however prove the unsoundness of the above views. The so-called exaggerations and absurdities in the 'Puranas' follow certain definite laws and have been intentionally placed there to serve a definite purpose. When explained according to the rules they are seen to be true historical statements.

MEANING OF YUGAS.

The 'Puranas' themselves define the subject matter of their discussion and limit the number of topics to five. An examination of the five topics supports the view that the 'Puranas were meant to be histories in the modern sense of the term. The 'Manwantars or 'patriarchal periods' form an indispensable portion in the 'Puranas' and deal with the division of time. The chapter on Manwantars' in the 'Puranas' gives us an idea how the ancient Indian historian indicated the chronology of kings and other prominent personages and also of important historical events. The big 'yugas' or cycles of time extending over millions of years mentioned in the 'Puranas' are intended for the purposes of discussion of the history of the creation and destruction of the universe. They are comparable to the geological ages of the present day scientist. To indicate the chronology of ordinary historical events the 'Puranas' conceived of a cycle of 5,000 years: this period was supposed to consist of fourteen and again of thirty divisions. The fourteen divisions, approximately of 357 years each, have been called the fourteen 'Manu' periods. The thirty divisions gave the ancient Indian historian a period of 2,000 months each; such periods were called yugas and it was by means of these yugas that the chronology was fixed; for instance, it has been said that Mandhata reigned in the 15th Yuga, Rama in the 24th and so on. The cycle of 5,000 years was further conceived to be divided into four periods namely Krta of 2,000 years, Treta of 1,500 years, Dwapara of 1,000 years and Kali of 500 years after the expiry of which the cycle begins anew. It has been said in the 'Puranas' that Krishna was born in the 28th Yuga just after the expiry of the Dwapara and that the battle of Kurushetra took place after 500 months had elapsed from the beginning of Kali.

KALI ERA.

Post-Kurukshetra chronology in the Purans has been indicated in terms of 'Nakshatra Yugas' or stellar periods of hundred years each and the reigns of kings have been mentioned in years; for instance, it has been said that Mahapadma Nanda reigned while the rishis of the Great Bear were in the constellation Purvashara. The date of accession of Mahapadma Nanda is an important event in the 'Puranas.' The later Indian historians added back a full cycle of 27 stellar 'Yugas' or 2700 years to the date of Nanda's accession and ascribed to the beginning of the antedated period the starting of a new Kali age. This era has been called the Kali era and at the present day, 1934 A.D., it has reached the figure 5035. The Hindu calendars have all along kept a faithful record of this era. This era gives us the date of Nanda's accession in the year 401 B. C. Starting from Nanda it is easy to calculate the date of other kings from the 'Puranic' data. The cycle of 5000 years began in the year 5958 B.C., from which date the true Indian history, in the most correct sense of the term, begins. Mandhata existed in 2459 B.C. Rama in 2124 B.C., Krishna was born in 1453 B.C., the battle of Kurukshetra took place in 1416 B.C., Ajatsatru reigned in 527 B.C., Nanda in 401 B.C., Chandragupta in 320 B.C., and so on. All these details have been obtained solely on the authority of the 'Puranas' and the Hindu almanac. The dates of some of the 'Puranic' kings e.g., Chandragupta and others have been fixed by independent evidence and the agreement is remarkable. The 'Puranas' may be thoroughly relied upon as giving us an absolutely true historical account of Ancient India.



Under the auspices of the Young Nationalists' League, a public meeting was held at Chowpatty on Sunday evening. Mr. Abid Ali who presided is seen addressing the audience

PECULIARITY OF COMMUNAL PROBLEM IN SIND

More Hindus To Agriculture And More Muslims To Commerce, Is Only Solution Says Prof. Batheja

KARACHI, May 7.

"Communal tension in Sind is bound to grow and not diminish as time passes on, inspite of our best efforts, unless we devise a more practical and scientific remedy than mere lectures on brotherhood. It will diminish when more Hindus take to agriculture and more Musalmans take to commercial and urban occupations. Leaders of the future realise vividly the economic interdependence of the commercial and agricultural classes" said Professor H R Batheja, Director of Education, Bihar and Orissa, and ex-Member of the Tariff Board in the course of his Presidential address at the 11th All-Sind Students' Conference at Shikarpur.

Mr. Batheja observes:

"The Hindu-Muslim problem in Sind has given a unique character by virture of the fact that the Hindus here constitute the bulk of the urban, commercial and capitalist classes, while the Muslims from the bulk of the rural, agricultural and indebted classes, and any economic and political reform benefitting the latter is sure to be opposed by the former.

Referring to peculiar problems in the Upper Sind where a microscopic Hindu minority live amidst a Muslim majority and and have been victims of recent dacoities, the Professor said that Hindus must recognise that this crime always existed on this frontier and must face it boldly, by not giving way to panic, but meeting it with co-operation and help of law-abiding Muslims, the economic interests of the two communities being interdependent.—A.P.

St. John Ambulance Association

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES OF "HOME NURSING AND 'FIRST AID' EXAMS.

Under the auspices of the Friendly Union Ambulance Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association the "Home Nursing" and "First Aid" Classes lectured by Miss Maneckbai M. Masani were examined by Dr. M. M. Dubash, Dr. J. D. Desai and Dr. R. N. Gokhale and the following were declared successful:—

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ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST

(From Our Own Correspondent)

BANGALORE, May 5.

Cases of alleged breach of trust are becoming very frequent. The local Police have arrested Venkataramaiyer (30) a resident of Nagartharpet Bangalore City. He has been arrested for alleged breach of trust in respect of jewel worth about Rs. 2,000 belonging to Messrs. Motivala Ahmed Moosa and Sons, well known jewellers of Nagartherpet. The arrest has been effected on a complaint lodged last month by the jewellers alleging that Venkataramaiyer was in the habit of taking jewels from the jewellers for inspection and approval and that on 18-2-34 and 24-2-34 he took jewels worth Rs. 1,917 from the jewellers and never returned them. The police are making inquiries and have registered a case under section 4/6 I.P.C. (Breach of Trust) against Venkataramaiyer.

Jubbulpore.—The report of a disastrous fire involving destruction of a granary at Itarsee, estimated at about Rs. 25,000, has reached here.—United Press.

EMPLOYMENT IN MUNICIPAL SERVICE

Sub-Committee Turns Down Commissioner's Request

KARACHI, May 7.

Recently certain differences have cropped up between the Commissioner-in-Sind and the City Corporation According to the new Municipal Act no officers or employees can remain in Municipal Service who have convictions of over six months.

There was one slip in this clause. While the clase applied to the employees in service, it did not include those who were previously convicted and entered the Corporation service newly The Commissioner-in-Sind wrote a letter to the Corporation requesting it to frame a rule by which convicted persons when being newly appointed should receive his approval. The Sub-Committee, which are flaming the rules, turned down the proposal as outside their perview.—United Press.

URGENT MUNICIPAL REFORMS

Lahore Conference Demands Franchise For Women

LAHORE, May 7.

"Women are as much citizens as men, and since they already had franchise for the legislatures it is an anachronism that they should not have municipal franchise" thus says one of the resolutions adopted at the Lahore Municipal Reform Conference.

The Conference demanded that the Lahore Municipal Committee should take immediate steps to grant municipal franchise to women

Another resolution adopted recommended a conference of medical, educational and social workers to study the question of the suppression of immoral traffic in the Punjab and devise means to bring about its suppression as early as possible. They also recommended the creation of a Lahore Improvement Trust.—A. P.

Rangoon.—The head man of Village Kositpan in the Myaungmya District has been arrested for misappropriating Rs. 500.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

For latest prospectuses of all national institutions in India imparting training in enamelling dyeing and dry cleaning, button making, toys manufacturing, tailoring and acting, Cinematography, sound recording and other arts and crafts, consult Mohan's Guide to Indian Industrial studies 3rd Ed. 225 PP. Rs. 1|8. RAM LAL SURI, Lahore.

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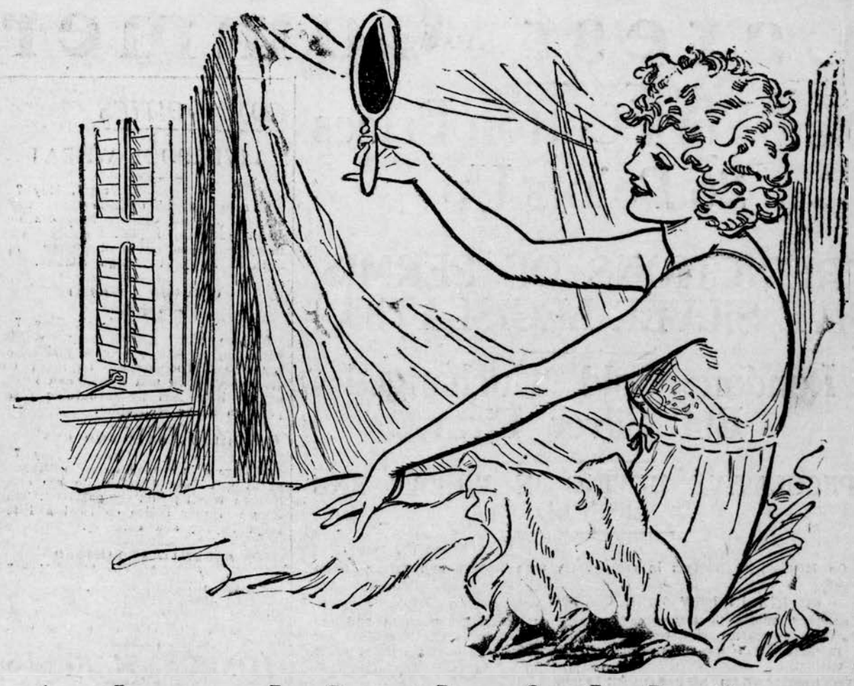

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CHEMICAL WORKS OWNERS JAILED

Three-Year Trial Ends In Conviction

(From Our Own Correspondent)

BANGALORE, May 6.

M. Doraswami Mudaliar M. Ramaswami Mudaliar (two brothers) and N. Naranaiyengar parcel clerk M & RSM Railway were sentenced by the City Magistrate to suffer R. I. for one year and to pay a fine of Rs. 500 cash or in default of payment of fine to undergo a further period of imprisonment for six months.

The prosecution story was that the accused were charged sheeted on 9-3-31 under section 420 I.P.C. and 109 I.P.C. The first two accused brothers who were joint Proprietors of William and Co., Bangalore Chemical Works and another Chemical firm by name Sri Ramachandra Stores, Bangalore City, placed an order for drugs and chemicals with Messrs. Paul and Co. Calcutta under Railway Parcel value payment system and in collusion with the third accused took delivery of the parcel on 8-8-30 and 18-8-30 from the parcel delivery contractors Bangalore by misrepresenting that the original railway receipt would be sent latter on and without clearing V.P.P. in the Post Office.

The Imperial Airways relief plane "Astrea" arrived at Dum Dum at 2/30 a.m. on Monday from Singapore, and left for Rangoon at 9/30 a.m. with two passengers and about 370 lbs. of mails.

The Dum Dum Aerodrome was brilliantly lit at night to facilitate landing and rockets were let off to guide the pilot.

The Working Committee of the All-India Memon Conference have decided to hold the forthcoming third session of the Conference at Manavadar in response to the invitation received from the leaders of Memon thought at Manavadar.

BENGAL HINDU SABHA ALARMED

Communal Award Should Have Been Rejected By Swaraj Party

CALCUTTA, May 7.

At a meeting of the Political Board of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Sabha, a resolution was adopted regarding the Swarajist Proposals at Ranchi, deploring the decision of the newly formed Swaraj Party at Ranchi in not rejecting the Communal Award outright. The resolution expresses the opinion that the resolution of the Swaraj Party lends itself to an interpretation of virtual acceptance of the Award and as such will give a handle to the opponents of India's progress, to thrust the Award on the country.

Reiterating its opposition to the Award, the resolution further says that the Award is highly prejudicial to the cause of nationalism in general and to the interests of Hindu sm in particular and places on record its determination to oppose the Award till it is modified on lines acceptable to them —A. P.

RAIN IN ASSAM AND MALABAR

Western Disturbance Causes Cloudy Weather On Frontier

POONA, May 7.

Associated with thunderstorms there has been nearly general rain in Assam, while a few falls have occurred in Tenasserim and Malabar. The western disturbance is causing cloud along the North-West Frontier.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Victoria Point two inches; Mergui one; Cherrapunji ten; Dibrugarh, Dhubri and Silchar three; Tezpur one; Sibsagar and Gauhati three-quarters; Shillong a quarter and Calicut and Coonoor a half

Forecast:—Thunderstorm and rain will increase in Assam and extend in Bengal and Tenasserim, and occur at a few stations in North Burma and South Madras. —A. P.

ALLEGED BREACH OF SARDA ACT

Injunction Against Child Marriage At Surat

(From A Correspondent).

SURAT, May 6.

Child-Marriage Restraint League has been established at Surat District under the Presidentship of Sjt. Lallubhai H. Patel.

Many child-marriages were stopped on account of League's propaganda. Inspite of all this, more than a dozen child-marriages have taken place against which action is proposed.

A child-marriage was about to be performed between Ramchandra Ambalal, son of a widow named Lalita, and Vasumati the daughter of Amutbhai Dahyabhai Patel. Ramchandra's age is only sixteen.

An application for injunction order against such a marriage was made under the Guardian and Ward's Act with a plea of breach of Sarda Act, by Sjt. Chhitubhai D. Patel, the Honorary Secretary before the Sessions Judge Mr. Yenemady.

The Sessions Judge granted an injunction order against the father of the girl and also against the mother and maternal uncle of the minor child.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 7th May 1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.002 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.6 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 91.0 degrees 0.4 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.8 degrees 0.5 (below normal).

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 7/5/34.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 85.4 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.06 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.85 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

PAYING PROFESSIONS

Compare your attainments and aptitudes with the requirements of prospective professions like acting, actuarial Science, agency work, Dentistry, journalism, Salesmanship and dozen others and see what profession should you select by study of Mohan's Careers for Indians' 2nd Ed. 260 PP Rs. 2. RAM LAL SURI, Lahore.

BRITISH STUDIES

For information about admission, expenses, qualifications required of Indians, joining universities and industrial, technical and professional institutions of England, Canada, British Africa, Australia, etc., consult Mohan's Guide to British Studies 2nd Ed. 225 PP. Rs. 1|8. RAM LAL SURI, Lahore.

Latest Commercial News

New York Cotton Prices 26 Points Up

PREDICTIONS OF PERMISSIVE SILVER LEGISLATION

London Gold Unchanged But Silver Firm

SPECULATIVE BUYING IN WHEAT AND LINSEED

BOMBAY, May 7

On Monday, fluctuations in cross rates were narrow and rather unimportant.

GOOD BUYING IN NEW YORK COTTON

Renewed efforts to secure compromise on the silver question and predictions of permissive legislation imparted a firm tone to the New York cotton market. There was considerable local and foreign buying against southern selling.

GOLD UNCHANGED BUT SILVER FIRM

London gold was unchanged and silver ruled firm.

BETTER UNDERTONE IN GRAINS

Liverpool as well as Chicago wheat prices improved on good speculative and foreign enquiry. Argentine linseed also ruled very steady. The undertone in grains was better than during the last week.

RENEWED STRENGTH IN GILTEDGED SECURITIES

The London Stock Exchange displayed improved feeling while giltedged securities also exhibited renewed strength on good demand.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(October 1934)

New York, May 7

Previous closing rate	11.22
To-day's opening rate	11.46
Difference	+.18
To-day's closing rate	11.48
Difference	+.26

Broach Expectation July ..... Rs. 195

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(October 1934)

Liverpool, May 7

Previous closing rate	5.78
To-day's opening rate	5.71
Difference	—.07
To-day's closing rate	5.79
Difference	+.01

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, May 7

Firm tendency of the market was evidently due to renewed efforts to secure compromise on the silver question and predictions of permissive legislation. Foreign and local buying appeared and prices began to soar up rapidly early in the session but prospects of favourable weather and lack of follow-up by other markets caused a slight setback and the gain was partially lost on liquidation and southern selling.

The session opened with October at 11.40 i.e. 18 points higher than the previous closing. The market gathered strength on favourable news regarding silver which induced considerable buying by foreign and local interests, the prices subsequently touching 11.46 at this level some easiness set in owing to the lack of support from other commodity markets and the market slid back to 11.38 which figure further fell to 11.35 on some speculative selling.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.48 with a rise of 26 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 7

The following were the opening ranges.

July (11.22/11.21) 11.27/11.24
October (11.39/11.38) 11.42/11.39
December (11.51/11.51) 11.53/11.51

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, May 7

The following were the rates at 12-15 p m

American May (5.83) 5.81
American May (5.83) 5.83
Egyptian July (8.13) 8.18
Egyptian July (8.16) 8.20

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, May 7
10-30 p.m.

Broach J-A was quoted at Rs. 193-12 after New York opening which was 18 points up but the price steadily improved to Rs. 194-12 as the New York futures were 24 points up. Subsequently Broach J-A was quoted at Rs. 193-12 with New York futures about 11 points up at 10-30 p.m.

The Oriental Life Insurance Company, at Rangoon, celebrated its Diamond Jubilee on May 5 at the Jubilee Hall under the presidency of Mayor Jehangir Munshi.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, May 7

Previous closing	5.12
To-day's opening	5.11 7/8
To-day's closing	5.10 3/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, May 7

Previous closing	5.11 5/8
To-day's opening	5.12
To-day's closing	5.11 3/16
Difference	—.00 7/16

FRANC RATE.

London, May 7

Previous closing	77.18
To-day's opening	77.21
To-day's closing	77.21
Difference	+.03

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 7

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.12 and then eased to 5.11 5/8. Thereafter movements became rather unimportant and narrow.

The closing sterling dollar cross rate was 5.11 3/16

Franc opened at 77.21 and fell back to 77.15.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 77.21

LONDON SILVER

London, May 7

The market was steady.

	Last Price.	To-day's price.
Spot	18 3/4d	19 1/16d.
Forward	18 7/8d.	19 1/8d.

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 7

	Last Price.	To-day's Price.
Gold per ounce	£6-16-2	£6-16-2

BULLION

London, May 7

Influx (£63000) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£6-16-2) £6-16-2
Silver (1 83/4) 19 1/16d.

DISCOUNTS

London, May 7

3 months (15/16 p.c.) 7/8 to 15/16p.c.
4 months (1 p.c.) 15/16 to 1 p.c.
6 months (1 1/16 p.c.) 1 to 1 1/16 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, May 7
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.81 1/8) 5.80 7/8
New York on Bombay (38.62) 38.68
Berlin on Bombay (0.96 1/4) 0.96 1/2
London on Milan (59.90) 59.84
London on Shanghai (1-3 1/8) 1-3
London on Kobe (1.2 7/32) 1.2 7/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, May 7

Local silver opened steady at Rs. 52|14, 58|10 and 53 for ready, 1st and 2nd settlement. The market improved on better foreign advices but at the higher level theer was some scattered selling but eventually with better London advices prices finished steady at Rs. 53, 58/12 and 53/2.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 33/11, 33/11/6 and 33/12/3. There was nothing important doing and prices moved within a narrow margin and finally closed steady at Rs. 33/11, 33/11/6 and 33/12/3 for ready, 1st and 2nd settlement.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 7

Liverpool wheat opened steady with July at 53 and October at 54-7/8 i.e. about 1/2 penny higher. Enquiry was fairly active on improved buying influenced by good foreign advices.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 7

Chicago wheat opened very steady with May at 82-3/4, July 81 and October 81-3/4. The market improved on good speculation and commission house buying influenced by favourable prospects in silver legislation.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

Chicago, May 7

Chicago oats opened steady with May at 33 and July 32-3/4 while rye commenced trading in July at 37-3/4. Trading was very active on local and foreign buying and covering.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Buenos Aires, May 7

Argentine linseed was fairly active on good foreign and local buying influenced by unfavourable weather reports with May option touching 13.86

LONDON MARKETS

London, May 7.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London market:—

METALS

Tin (£234 1/2 buyers £234 3/4 sellers) £235 3/8 buyers £235 5/8 sellers steady
Lead (£11 3/16 buyers £11 1/4 sellers) £11 1/8 buyers £11 1/8 sellers barely steady
Electrolytic Copper (£35 1/2 to £36) £35 1/4 to £35 3/4
Glasgow Iron (70) 70

JUTE

Crop May-June (15 5/8) 15 3/8 paid and buyers.
Dundee May (£17 3/4) unquoted
Lightning May (£16 1/2) unquoted.

TEA.

Indian Pekoe higher (1-1 1/4) 1-1 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4) 1-4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 1/2) 1-1 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-3) 2-3

RUBBER

Spot (7 1/4) 7 7/16 paid and buyers
April-June (7 3/4) 7 9/16 paid and buyers

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay May-June (£12 3/8) £12 7/16 sellers
Linseed Calcutta May-June (£12 1/8) £12 1/4 seilers
Linseed La Plata May-June (£10) £10 1/8 sellers
Rapeseed Toria May-June (£9 7/8) £10 1/8 sellers

JUTE SHARES EASIER

Coals Very Steady And Teas Firm

CALCUTTA, May 7.

Jute Shares ruled easier in sympathy with easier hessian market and less outside support. Coals were very steady. Teas were firm. Miscellaneous were unchanged. Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

SECURITIES.

3-1|2 per cent paper 88|14; 3-1|2 per cent loan 1947|50 98|5; 4 per cent loan 1960-70 103|2 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1939|44 106|13; 5 per cent loan 1945-55 115|2; 4 per cent Punjab bonds 1948 1028 small lot.

BANKS.

Central 26|2.

COTTONS.

Bengal Nagpore ordy 18|4; Dunbar ordy 105|8; Kesoram 4; Muir Mills ordy 245.

COALS

Amalgamated 17|14; Aldih 3|8; Bansdeopore 8|12; Bengal 247; Borrea ordy 12|4; Bhulanbararee 7|4; Burrakur 14|14; Bokaro and Ramgur 8|12; Deoli 8|4; East Indian 18|4; Equitable 22|4; Ghusick and Muslia 3|5; Hurriladih 7|8; Kalapahari 12|2; Nazira 8|8; New Beerhoom 13|4; New Manbhoom 32; Sendra 12|4; Seebpore 14|6; Premium, Union 12|4; West Jamuria 9|10.

JUTES.

Adamjee ordy 10|8; Auckland 218|8 small lot cum div; Bally 164; Barnagore 157; Belvedere 377 small lots; Clive 31|10; Dalhousie 367 cum div; Cheviot 229 small lot; Gourepore 466 small lot; Howrah 54|8; Hukumchand 13|14; Hukumchand pref 106|4; India 285; Kamarhatty 544; Kanknarrah 456 small lot; National 25; Nuddea 31|6 small lot; Orient 219 small lot; Soorah 22|4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bengal Aerating Gas 93|8; General Telephone ordy old issue 17; Cuttack Electric 5|12; Burn and Co. ordy 231; Burn and Co. 7 per cent pref 123; Indian Iron and Steel 6|10; Indian Standard Wagon ordy 53 small lot; Kumardhubi Engineering ordy 3|6; Tata Iron and Steel 2nd pref 135|8; B. I. Corporation pref 120; Great Eastern Hotel 70; British Ceylon Corporation ordy 7; Howrah Oil 6|8; Midnapore Zemindary 68|8.

SUGAR SHARES.

Carew and Co. 18|4; Rohtas 9.

TEAS.

Arcuttipore 21|4; Banarhat 412|8 small lots; Bishnauth 34|4; Chandypore 156 small lot; Dauracherra 15|4; Dufflaghur 178; Dheelakhat 30|12; Hantapara 533; Huldibari 30|8; New Samanbagh 36|4 small lot; Aydak 57|8; Sonai River 248; Teen Ali 21|10; Tongani 9|8.

DEBENTURES.

6-1|2 per cent 1931|61; Great Eastern Hotel debentures (free of incometax) 113.—A. P.

RUBBER SHARES AGAIN STRONG AND ACTIVE

SUSTAINED FIRMNESS IN GILT-EDGED SECURITIES

Large Business In Cocoa And Shellac: Rubber Touch Highest Price After Four Years

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, May 7

On the Stock Exchange, Rubber shares again were strong and active. There were also several good features among industrials; otherwise business of the new-account failed to expand and apart from sustained firmness in giltedged securities the general tendency at the close was rather dull.

In Commodities, large business was done in shellac and cocoa, but rubber, spot, touched 7-7/16 pence, highest for four years. Heavy profit-taking encountered later, causing the prices to fall back, closing about 1/8 over Saturday.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, May 7

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £92

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 7
3-30 p.m.

Market generally were in a cheerful disposition. Giltedgeds were very steady. Rubber shares were strong and active. There were some good features in industrials.

BRITISH FUNDS.

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£79 5/8) £79 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£103 1/2) £103 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1/4) £111 1/4
4 per cent Funding Loan (£113 5/8) £113 5/8
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£103) £103
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 1/2) £111 5/8

INDUSTRIALS.

Brazilian Traction (dol 10 5/8) dol 10 3/8
International Holding (dol 1 7/8) dol 1 7/8
Hydro Electric (dol 6) dol 6
Musical Industries (33-0) 34-0
Princhin Johnson (37-6) 36-10 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ord (36-0) 35-10 1/2
Woolsworth New Ord (96-6) 97-0
Swedish Match (10-9) 9-6
Dunlop Rubber (51-1 1/2) 52-0
University Ordinary (24-9) 24-7 1/2 ex div.
Ford Motors (35-0) 36-0
Cables and Wireless (£9 3/4) £9 3/4
British American Tobacco (120-7 1/2) 120-7 1/2
Camera 'A' (£8 1/8) £8 1/8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (126-7 1/2) 126-7 1/2
P and O S N Co, Defd. (17-0) 17-0
Distillers (90-4 1/2) 90-9
Bredrurd Dyers (13-3) 13-3
British Celonese (12-7 1/2) 12-7 1/2
J and P Coats Ordinary (63-0) 63-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (51-9) 51-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (10-9) 11-0
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-3) 10-9
Inter Nickels (27 5/8) 27 5/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-1 1/2) 6-1 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£113) £113

U. S. PERTURBED OVER RUBBER PLAN

No Fear Of Its Working Out Along Monopolistic Lines

LONDON, May 7.

According to the "Financial News" correspondent at New York, the State Department is showing considerable anxiety over the rubber plan and attempting to secure American representation on the International Committee. It is said the American Ambassador in London, and the American Minister at The Hague are conferring with British and Dutch Governments respectively.

It is officially reoognised in New York there is the need of control over potential over-production, but it is feared the plan will work out along monopolistic lines. It is felt no adequate assurance is given against future shortages, and consequent sharp price advances.

The "Financial Times" correspondent at Amsterdam says it is officially learned that the United States are urging extension of the agreement with the object of fixing the maximum price for the protection of consumers.—Reuter's Special.

INDIAN LOANS

London, May 7
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£78 5/8) £79 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£91 1/4) £92
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£110) £110
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958/68 (£113 1/4) £114 1/4 ex div.
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948/58 (£106) £106 3/8
4 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954/59) (£98 1/4) £98 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1943/4 (£112 5/8) £113

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/65 (£110 3/4) £110 3/4

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (29-4 1/2) 29-4 1/2
Dorun Tea (59-0) 57-3
Empire of India and Ceylon (40-0) 38-9

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (12-0) 12-0

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (26-6) 28-3
Gula Kelampong (25-0) 27-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (34-9) 36-0

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (58-9) 58-9
Burma Corporation (13-3) 13-3
Rio Tintos (19-3) 19-3
East Rand Proprietary (45-6) 45-6
Rand Mines (131-3) 131-3

OIL SHARES

Venezuela (36-9) 35-9
Anglo Persian (48-1 1/2) 48-9
Burma Oil (92-6) 92-6
Mexican Eagle (9-10 1/2) 9-10 1/2
Shell Transport (51-10 1/2) 51-10 1/2
Royal Dutch (£19 7/8) £19 7/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 7

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchanges.

General Motors (dol 36) dol 34 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 15 5/8) dol 14 7/8
U P Steel Common (dol 46 7/8) dol 45 5/8
United States Steel preference (dol. 95 1/4) dol 91

UNEMPLOYMENT IN RAMPUR STATE

Mixed Committee To Make Proposals

NED DELHI, May 7.

The Public Information Officer, Rampur State, wires: "The Rampur Government have appointed a representative committee of officials and non-officials, to suggest ways and means to deal with the question of unemployment and make proposals for the improvement of economic conditions of the residents in Rampur State.

The report of the Committee is expected to be out within a fortnight."

A deputation of unemployed people in Rampur waited upon the President of the Council of administration who gave them a patient hearing. The President and the Political Minister advised the deputationists to present their case to the abovementioned Committee.—A. P.

Welcome To Swarajya Party's Revival

NEW DELHI, May 7.

At a meeting of the Indians in Ceylon held on April 22 under the chairmanship of Mr. D. G. Money, a resolution was unanimously adopted welcoming the move of the National leaders to organise once again the Swarajya Party to fight the White Paper issue from inside the Legislature. —United Press.

The Kashmir Government have totally banned the import of rice into Srinagar City.

Sir Shadilal Sings Glory Of British Justice

Refutes Theory That Doctrines Of English Constitution Cannot Find Scope In India

LAHORE, May 7.

Reference to the working out of traditions of British justice in India was made by the Chief Justice Sir Shadilal in reply to tributes paid by the bench and bar of the Lahore High Court on the occasion of his retirement, and handing over charge to his successor

The essence of political liberty as recognised by British courts, observed Sir Shadilal, was that justice should be administered with complete impartiality and those who were innocent should receive and enjoy freedom.

Sir Shadilal mentioned a recent English case in which a Communist, who had been convicted of a breach of the law, claimed damages against the head of the London police on the ground that a bundle of papers which the police had lawfully seized had been detained longer than was justified. The case was tried before the High Court and the complainant was awarded for this ordinary mistake £30 damages. Sir Shadilal continued, "Would it be improper to ask what would be the thought of a Judge in India who, imbued with the traditions of British jujstice, acted in a similar manner? Would he not thereby subject himself to disfavour and even resentment which would be manifested in no uncertain manner? These and other disadvantages have sometimes to be borne "sub silentio" by a person who is true to the oath which he solemnly takes on accepting the office of His Majesty's Judge."

JUDGE'S SECURITY

Sir Shadilal quoted from the memorandum prepared about two years ago by Judges of the Supreme Court of the Judicature in England in which it was pointed out that for two centuries it had been considered essential that the judges' security and independence should be maintained inviolate. It was long ago said that there can be no true liberty in a country where the judges were not entirely independent of Government, and the soundness of the remark had never been questioned.

Continuing Sir Shadilal observed that no reasonable person could take exception to this authoritative pronouncement. "It was however said," added Sir Shadilal, "that these doctrines of the English constitution cannot find full scope in this country, where peculiar circumstances need to impair the independence of the judiciary. On principle I am unable to see any valid ground for making such a distinction, and I trust that no judge of this court will ever depart to the slightest degree from the solemn promise which he makes before entering upon the execution of the duties of his office even if he was subjected to personal disadvantages."

GREATEST BULWARK OF BRITISH RULE.

Sir Shadilal, concluded by saying that the confidence of Indians of all schools of thought in the even-handed justice as administered by the High Courts was the greatest bulwark of British rule in this country and that any person who did any act tending to shake that confidence caused the greatest possible harm to that rule.

Earlier in his speech, Sir Shadilal in a reminiscent mood, pointed out that he had been associated with no fewer than 36 judges of the High Court during his 14 years as Chief Justice, and paid a tribute to their broad sympathies, strong commonsense and long and varied experience and knowledge. Referring to the bar, Sir Shadilal said that he was unable to recall a single unpleasant episode during the long period of more than 20 years on the bench.

TRIBUTES FROM BENCH AND BAR.

Tributes were paid to Sir Shadilal by the President of the Bar Association and the Government Advocate on behalf of the Bar and by Mr. Justice Addison on behalf of the Bench.

Sir Shadilal then handed over charge to Mr. Justice Young, who comes here from the Allahabad High Court.—A. P.

WHAT IS 'SWADESHI'?

RANCHI, May 7.

On May 6, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi left Ranchi for Calcutta in connection with the organisation of the Bengal Provincial Board of the All-India Swadeshi Sangh. She will leave for Bihar on May 10, to travel in the devastated areas.

At Ranchi she had conversations with Gandhiji about the definition of 'Swadeshi,' and met other leaders interested in the cause. It is generally felt that the Swadeshi Sangh should no longer pursue its present activities which, more or less, make it a propaganda agency for organised industries like textiles and sugar.

Gandhiji has formulated a new definition of 'Swadeshi' for the consideration of the Sangh. It will cover small industries which accept the control of the Sangh in matters of price and labour conditons. If it is accepted it is likely to revolutionalise the Swadeshi movement in the country.— United Press.

MR. MUNSHI ON SWARAJYA PARTY

"Autonomous Parliamentary Wing Of Congress"

BOMBAY, Monday.

"The Swaraj Party could not have started under better auspices. All opinions, gathered at Ranchi, have accepted it as an 'autinomous Parliamentary wing' of the Congress. And I have no doubt that the A. I. C. C. will give it an appropriate character."

Thus stated Mr. K. M. Munshi, who returned this morning to Bombay in the course of an interview to the "United Press."

Mr. Munshi continued: "The Congress stands for our highest ambition, as a nation, and for the totality of national activities. In order to fulfil its mission therefore, it must assume a federal dignity with reference to organisations with specialised programmes like the Spinners' Association, the Swaraj Party, the Untouchability Committee and the Swadeshi Sangh.

A WISE ADOPTION

"By the very nature of its proposed activities the Swaraj Party can, and must, pursue only the art of the practicable. It has, therefore, wisely adopted all features of the official economic programme of the Congress, as laid down at Karachi, which it can hope to translate into action.

"The response from all provinces is very encouraging, and once the sanction of the A. I. C. C. is forthcoming, the Party will immediately come into existence in the Provinces. In Drs. Ansari, Bidhan Roy and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, the Party has leaders who will command the confidence of the whole country. The party will be as effective and more disciplined than the old Swaraj Party."—United Press.

DISSOLVING MARRIAGE TIE

Important Issues Of Muslim Law & Shariat Involved

ALSO QUESTION OF INTERNATIONAL PRIVATE LAW

BAHAWALPUR, May 2.

The District Magistrate's Court is engaged in hearing the well-known civil suit of a Sunnie woman praying for dissolution of the marriage tie, on the ground that the husband had turned an Ahmadi, and thus became an apostate.

It may be recalled that the suit was filed by the woman in 1925 and was decided by the Chief Court in 1931 in favour of the husband. An appeal was preferred by the woman before the Ijlas-i-Khas. That body returned the case to the District Magistrate's Court for re-hearing in the light of the Islamic Shariat as distinct from the Mohammedan law, administered by the courts in India.

Counsel for the defendant has raised an objection to the Bahawalpur courts having jurisdiction over the subject matter of the issue, which, it is claimed, arose in British India and not in State territory. The defendent's plea that he is a British Indian subject and that the marriage took place in British India, has raised an important question of international private law.—A. P.

Week-End Realising In N. Y. Cotton

FAVOURABLE LONG RANGE WEATHER FORECAST

Securities Weak But Good Demand For Cloth

SHORTAGE OF CONTRACTS IN LIVERPOOL

Bombay, May 7.

The New York cotton futures market advanced during the early part on Saturday on higher Liverpool advices but reached later on weakness of Wall-Street and long liquidation. There was some week-end realising influenced favourable forecast of long-range weather over the U. S. Cotton Belt.

There was fairly good demand in the cloth market and despite absence of any important buying the undertone of the market was good.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened at about the highest level of the day at a rise of 6 points with October delivery quoted 11.39c. There was a mark-absence of any important buying and prices declined under long liquidation. Prices declined 18 points from the highest level and October reached the lowest level of the day 11.21. The market closed at a net decline of 10 to 14 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points at 11.20c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 6 points. Spot cotton prices declined 6 points to 11.18c.

REUTER'S NEW YORK REVIEW

The market declined on liquidation probably supplemented by some hedge selling against mill stocks. Southern selling was very small and after declining around ten dollars per bale below February high levels, offerings tapered off and the market rallied on buying due to improved technical position, covering and continued moderate trade demand. However buyers were not disposed to follow up the advances. The market in the latter part of the week became quieter and irregular with traders awaiting fresh incentives.

Foreign tade interest were believed to be among the chief buyers, including considerable price fixing on Japanese account on the decline. Many are still watching Washington for inspiration with the activities of silverites attracting attention but some feel that the next pronounced movement depends largely on the coming crop and general business conditions.

The primary goods markets was dull with increased talk of probable mill curtailment.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 5 to a small hedge-selling which was a small hedge-srlling which was offset by trade calling and Continental buying. Offerings were light. Later on there was good Bombay buying and shortage of contracts. The undertone of the market was firm and prices closed at a rise of 10 to 11 points Middling American Spot Cotton prices were raired 26 points at 6.09d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian Cotton futures were firm in sympathy with rapid rise in American section and prices closed at a rise of 10 points. At the close May delivery was quoted 4.65, July 4.66 and October 4.71d.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian Cotton futures market was active with a good enquiry. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 10 to 12 points with Spot cotton 17 points up at 8.35 Uppers futures also advanced 10 to 13 points and spot cotton prices were raised 14 points to 6.54d. per lb.

Messrs M. and B. Stern in their report state as under:—

CONSTRUCTIVE LEGISLATION.

The following cables are to hand from our Head Office:—

Cotton. "Looks Steadier Urgent Liquidation over would buy in weak markets."

Lon. Sugar. "Steady undertone hedging well absorbed expect higher prices."

Linseed Oil. "Looks strong expect higher."

Lon. Rubber. "Considerable profit taking well absorbed. Expect gradually higher."

Liverpool Wheat. "Opinion unchanged."

Note. Sugar. The trade is awaiting the final enactment of the Sugar Bill, whilst it is reported that the Tariff Commission has recommended a reduction in Cuban duties when the Bill is signed by the President. When these uncertainties are cleared up there is a growing feeling that the market will do better.

Silver. The Senate Silver advocates who conferred with the President expressed their confidence that Mr. Roosevelt was sympathetic towards the legislative programme providing nationalisation of silver and a permissive purchase plan looking towards the creation of 70 to 30 per cent ratio with gold as a primary money.

The latest cable reports that an understanding has been reached between the President and the Silver advocates for some constructive legislation this session."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N.Y. October highest (10 a.m.)	11.39+.06
N.Y. October lowest (11.23 a.m.)	11.21—.12
Liverpool October highest (11-50 a.m.)	5.79+.12
Liverpool October lowest (10-1 a.m.)	5.73+.06

Messrs. Drennan and Co., have received the following cable:—

Messrs. Orvis Bros. and Co., New York cable:—

Cotton.—Prices declined on weekend realizing and also due to the forecast that from a long viewpoint the weather would be favourable. There was however a sharp improvement in demand for dry goods.

Silver.—A better feling prevails on the silver market, while permissive legislation is predicted.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Undertone good. Outsiders are being attracted to the market at present prices. Mill stocks are heavy and may check demand.

New York.—Market quiet. Late easiness due local and New Orleans selling and weakness stocks.

New York.—Passage stock legislation by House containing 45 per cent margin caused liquidation stocks and weakness cotton. Silverites again interview Roosevelt. Far East buying here.

New York.—Revision securities bill should result in flow private capital into industries.

Cotton.—Long run outlook unchanged.

Sugar.—Programme points rising market.

Silver.—Expect strong buying on weakness.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

New York.—Market steady; decline creating fresh buying south offering nothing, although, market may decline, recommend buying on decline's.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

11-37 a.m.: Liverpool market advanced on trade calling.

5-28 p.m.: Beneficial rains West, poor tone stocks.

Messrs. Breul and Co., have received the following cable dated 5th inst. from their New York friends:—

"The Head of Silver Bloc predicts same silver legislation in this session, which might have a bullish effect."

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 27th April 1934.—

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,22,50,000
Public Deposits	7,92,22,000
Other Deposits	74,21,93,000
Sundries	1,42,84,000
Rupees	94,41,99,000

ASSETS.

Government Securities	54,07,59,000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	50,00,000
Loans	2,17,28,000
Cash Credits	16,73,38,000
Inland Bills discounted and purchased	2,93,96,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	48,01,000
Dead Stock	2,54,94,000
Sundries	48,94,000
Balances with other Banks	6,27,000
	80,00,37,000
Cash	14,41,62,000
Rupees	94,41,99,000

The above balance sheet includes:—

Deposits in London	£ 950,500
Advances and Investments in London	£ 1,629,900
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 49,500
Percentage 17.25.	
Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.	

LIABILITIES.

	Increase.
Public Deposits	Rs. 1,33,22,000
Other Deposits	Rs. 2,15,000
ASSETS.	
	Increase.
Bank's Investments	Rs. 69,81,000
	Decrease.
Loans	Rs. 11,82,000
	Increase.
Cash Credits	Rs. 43,96,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Rs. 24,95,000
Cash	Rs. 1,19,10,000
	Decrease.
Ways and Means Advances to the Govt. of India	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Percentage 17.25	

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, May 5.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power and Light 5 p.c. P. A	20
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	8
Amer. Forn Power 7 p.c. P	24
Electric Bond Common	14
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd.	45
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	52
Consolidated Gas	33
Columbia Gas	13
American Tel. and Tel.	110
Western Union Telg.	46 3/4
Radio Corp.	8
Chesapeake and Ohio	46
New York Central	29
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	31
Erie R. R.	20
Pennsylvania R. R.	32
Union Pacific R. R.	129
Great North Pfd.	23
National Dairy	16
Hiram Walker	34
Distillers Seagram	19
Amr. Tobacco B	72
Dupont	89
Bethelehem Steel	36
United States Steel	45 3/4
American Smelting	39
Int. Nickel of Canada	28
Anaconda Copper Mining	15
Kennecott Copper	21
Cerro de Pasco Copper	32
International Harvestor	38
General Motors	34 3/4
Packard Motor	5
General Electric	21
Mid. Con. Petroleum	13
Atlantic Refining	26
Socony	16
Plymouth Oil	13
American Radiator	14
Chase Bank	28 3/4
National City Bank	29
Sun Life of Canada	450
National Distillers	27
Celanese Corporation of Am.	30
Remington Rand	10
General Foods	34

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, May 5.

SAKELS.—	
May	15.08+.18
July	15.27+.23
November	15.48+.23
January	15.48+.23
March	15.35+.22
ASHMOUNI.—	
June	11.42+.23
October	11.48+.22
December	11.56+.23

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay 4th May	5,698
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1933	1,875,456
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,945,530
Decrease	—70,074

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

New York—Liverpool:—Liverpool New York October 96 at Cross Rate 5.12 —Liverpool July 5.77 Rs. 59 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A-M. 1935 195—Liverpool May 1935 5.69 Rs. 57 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach J-A. 192—New York July 11.08 Rs. 48 1/2 at Cross Rate 5.12.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, May 5.

Broach A-M. Op. 194 1/4; Highest 194 3/4; Lowest 192 1/2; Closing 194 1/4

Broach J-A. Op. 194 1/2; Highest 195 1/4; Lowest 192 3/; Closing 194 1/2.

Broach A-M. 1935 Op. 197; Highest 198; Lowest 195 1/4; Closing 197 1/2.

Oomra May Op. 169; Highest 169; Lowest 167 1/2; Closing 169.

Oomra July Op. 167 1/2; Highest 167 3/4; Lowest 165 3/4; Closing 167 3/4.

Oomra D-J. Op. 170; Highest 171 1/2; Lowest 168 1/2; Closing 171 1/2.

Bengal May Op 128 1/2; Highest 128 1/2; Lowest 127; Closing 127 1/2.

Bengal July Op. 130 1/2; Highest 130 1/2; Lowest 129; Closing 129 1/4.

Bengal D-J. Op. 135 1/2; Highest 135 1/2; Lowets 134; Closing 135 1/2.

Teji-Mandi for Broach J-Aug. Rs. 13

Teji-Mandi for Broach A-M. 1935 Rs. 32 1/2.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, May 7.

The local silver market again ruled firm to-day on better Shanghai advices. Private cables received from America that permissive legislation is agreed at the silver conference and while there is nothing to cause any big price movement its is believed that there will be important support on all declines. June delivery opened to-day at Rs. 53/5 and prices declined to Rs. 53 on profit-taking but at the decline there was renewed support.

The gold market was quiet but steady with a moderate business:—

Ready silver	42 15 0
June settlement	53 2 0
Teji-mandi	1 6 0
July settlement	53 5 0
Ready gold	33 11 0
June settlement	33 11 6
June teji-mandi	0 6 0
July settlement	33 12 0

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, May 5.

Spot silver	42 7/8+.1/8c.
May delivery	43.10+.20
July delivery	43.20+.10

Tone:—Steady.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Liverpool, May 5.

May	50 1/2+.3/8d.
July	52 1/2+.1/8d.
October	54 3/4+.1/8d.
December	56 1/8

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, May 7.

B C RATE
T T D D 1/6

LONDON BANKS
Selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 May/July
T T 1/6 Aug/Dec
Buying T T 1/6 3/32
Buying D D 1/6 3/32
Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 May/June
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 July/Sept

NEW YORK B C Rate
T T 262 3/8

NEW YORK BANKS
Selling T T 260 3/8
Buying T T 259 3/8

PARIS BANKS
Selling D D 578
Buying D D 588

AMSTERDAM BANKS
Selling D D 56 1/8

JAVA BANKS
Selling D D 56

JAPAN BANKS
Selling T T 79 1/8
Buying 60 days 77 7/8

HONGKONG BANKS
Selling D D 95 3/4

SHANGHAI BANKS
Selling D D 85 1/4

SINGAPORE BANKS
Selling D D 156 3/4

BERLIN BANKS
Selling D D 96 1/4

CROSS RATE
New York/London 5.12 5th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 3/16 7th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/4 7th inst.
London/Paris 77.18 5th inst.
London/Belgium 21.83 5th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.73 5th inst.
London/Italy 59.87 5th inst.
London/Berlin 12.93 5th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 5th inst.
London/New York 5.11 7/8 5th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.52 1/4 5th inst.
Java/London. 7.48 3/4 5th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Uncertain, Quiet.
Gold £6-15-10 4th inst. £6-16-2 5th inst.
Silver London Ready 18 5/8 4th inst. 18 3/4 5th inst.
Silver London Forward 18 11/16 4th inst. 18 7/8 5th inst.
Silver New York Ready 42.90 4th inst. 42.10 5th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 15/16 p.c. 4th inst. 15/16 p.c. 5th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 1 1/16 p.c. 4th inst. 1 1/16 p.c. 5th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England rate 2 per cent
Money:—Call 1 1/2 per cent
3 mos 2 per cent
6 mos 2 per cent
Tone: Easy

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS.

Bombay, May 7.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 87/1/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 89/2
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 102/13
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 102/14
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 115/1
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 115/2

TAXFREE
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 103
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 114-8
5 1/2 per cent 1935 Mysore 109/2
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 105/3

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Cash 98/5
4 per dent 1934/37 Cash 100/8
4 per cent 1943 Cash 103/6
4 1/2 per cent 1934 Cash 100/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Cash 108/10
5 per cent 1939/44 Cash 106/14
5 per cent 1940/43 Cash 107/12
5 per cent 1935 Cash 102/14
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Cash 108
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B Cash 104/15

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)
4 per cent B P T 1974 98
4 per cent M Deb 1974 97/4
5 per cent M Deb 1959 107/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 119
6 per cent K P T 1956 119
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 108
3 1/2 per cent paper opened to-day at Rs. 89/1 and improved to Rs. 89/2/9 with a scattered demand. Later on there was some liquidation and the tendency of the market was steady.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, May 7.

T.T. on London.—	
Previous closing	1.3
To-day's opening	1.3 3/16
To-day's closing	1.3 5/16

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Chicago, May 5.

May	0.81 5/8+2c.
July	0.79 1/2+.1 5/8c.
September	0.80 1/4+.1 1/2c.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 7.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 26/1/6; Highest Rs. 26/5/6; Lowest Rs. 25/15; Closing Rs. 26/6.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 27/3; Highest Rs. 27/8; Lowest Rs. 27; Closing Rs. 27/3/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 22/8; Lowest Rs. 22/5; Closing Rs. 22/8.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery August Opening Rs. 23/9; Highest Rs. 23/14; Lowest Rs. 23/7/6; Closing Rs. 23/11.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 7.

	Cwts.
Wheat	22,938
Linseed	20,723
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	94
Gingellyseed	239
Groundnuts	11,785
Castorseed	3,493
Rice	29,618
Myrabollams	1,235
Cottonseed	4,455
Gram	1,713
Joowar	653
Barley	6
Bajree	978
Coal	38 tons.
Finished Steel	40,600

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 7.

Following quiet New York advices, the local cotton market ruled quiet but steady with a scattered business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range:

The market was expected to open at Rs. 192 for Broach J-A. delivery but the market opened very steady at Rs. 193/4 following encouraging news from America regarding the silver legislation. There was scattered buying and prices improved to Rs. 193/8 but later on there was increased selling pressure and prices declined to Rs. 192/12. At the decline there was steady buying and the market displayed quiet tone.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 7 points and later on Liverpool was quoted 2 points down. The local market ruled quiet but steady and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M.	193/4
Broach J-A.	193/8
New Broach A-M.	197/8
Oomra May	168/12
Oomra July	167/8
New Oomra D-J.	170
Bengal May	127
Bengal July	128/8
New Bengal D-J.	134/12

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, May 7.

	To-day	Total.
F. G. M. G. Broach A-M.	100	300
F. G. M. G. Bengal May	1,200	5,500
Fine F. G. Comra May	600	4,500

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 7.

Bengal Superfine	137/38
Bengal Fine	134/36
Bengal F.G.	131/33
Sindh-Punjab Fine	134/36
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	131/33
Wardha-Hingt Fine	183/86
Nagpur Savner Fine	183/86
Pundhurna Fine	174/76
Yeotmal Fine	174/76
Arvi Fine	172/74
Ellichpur Fine	174/76
Amraoti -Bearar Fine	163/68
Khamgaon Fine	163/68
Mulkapur Fine	160/62
Khandesh Fine	156/58
Jalna/Sailu Fine	160/63
Burwah Sanavad Fine	172/74
Broach Fine	198/200
Punjab/American	211
Punjab/American mix	201
Kampala	320
Busoga	318
Jinja	315
Manza	311

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, May 7.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	5-5-34	This year.
Khandesh	414	249,867
Central India	996	189,939
Barsi and Nagar	...	157,628
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	42,285
Berar	1,284	389,501
Central Provinces	171	96,771
Total Oomras	2,865	1,125,991
Dholera	2,228	61,016
N.-W. Provinces	...	8,050
Rajputana	211	41,990
Sind-Punjab	1,315	154,593
Broach	719	294,438
Coompta & Dharwar	441	22,613
Westerns-Northerns	105	17,698
Cocoanada	...	1
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	...	20,167
Persian	55	1,356
American	...	26,378
Egyptian and African	298	109,386
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	24
Total	8,237	1,883,703

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sep to

In full-pressed Bales.

	5-5-34	This year.
Europe	1,624	300,725
Japan and China	2,965	540,756
Coast Ports	...	13,570
Up-country by Rail	...	87,409
Afloat in harbour for Europe		
China and Japan	...	43,335
Total	4,589	985,795

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, May 7.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	F.G.	Good
M.G. Bengal.—					
U. P.	136	133	130	125	
Panjab	136	133	130	125	
Rajputana	136	133	130	125	
Oomra No.					
3	176	173	171	167	...
C.P. No 1	189	186	184	180	...
C.P. No 2	182	179	177	173	...
Broach No.					
2	200	198	196	194	
Punjab-Ame.	209	207	205	203	
Surat	261	258	255	252	
Rajpipla	259	256	253	250	
Navsari	263	260	257	254	

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 5-5-34	7174000	7935000
Receipts Yesterday 5-5-34	8000	12000
Exports to date 5-5-34	6656000	6751000
Stock at Ports 4-5-34	2943000	4108000
Stock Interior Towns 4-5-34	1446000	1710000
Stock Liverpool 4-5-34	1037000	782000
Visible Supply 4-5-34	6666000	8283000
Quantity in Sight 4-5-34	11318000	11980000
Quantity out of Sight 4-5-34	11205000	10501000

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Buenos Aires, May 5.

May	13.72—.01
June	13.92+.06

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, May 7.

Linseed May	6 14 0
Linseed Sept	7 2 9
Wheat May	4 4 9
Wheat Sept.	4 4 3

JAMSHEDPUR STEEL PRODUCTION

Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., report that the total approximate production of iron and steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of April 1934 was:—

	Tons.
Pig Iron	73,100
Steel Ingots	62,500
Finished Steel	40,600

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

SCATTERED LONG LIQUIDATION

Limited Turnover

Bombay, May 7.

The local Share Bazar was open to-day for one hour only on account of "Valan" and there will be no forward trading to-morrow (Tuesday).

The general tone of the market was quiet to-day with a marked absence of any important buying. Following weakness of raw cotton and unfavourable strike news, there was general scattered long liquidation which resulted in some loss in values.

Mill Shares were quiet but steady but there was increased selling pressure in Tata Steel and Iron Shares as well as Hydro-Electric Shares. Cement Shares were quiet and the turnover was limited.

Tata Steel Ordinary Shares declined by rupee one while Andhra and Tata Power Shares were down by Rs. 10|- Indian Cements lost Rs. 5|- and Katni Cements declined Rs. 4|- Shahabad Cements were barely steady. Government papers were quiet but steady.

Bombay Dyeing Shares opened at Rs. 696 and after fluctuating within a narrow range closed at Rs. 698/2. Century shares declined to Rs 219/6 while Nagpurs were placed at Rs. 235. There was increased selling in Simplex shares which were depressed to Rs. 70/10. Swadeshi Mill shares changed hands at Rs. 184/6 at the close.

Bank shares were fairly steady with a slightly improved demand for India Bank shares which closed at Rs. 106/4.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, May 7.

Bom. Dyeing 698, 96, 97, 96, 97, 698/2
Century 221, 23/2, 18.20, 219/6
Colaba 73
Kohinoor 126, 25, 124/6
New Great 116, 115, 113
Simplex 78/2, 77, 71, 70/10
Swadeshi 187, 85, 82, 83, 184/7
Bundi 29/6, 29/8, 29/4, 29/6
T. Steel Dfd. 236, 234/6, 33, 232
T. Steel Ord. 67/2, 66/10, 8-6, 66/4
B. Steam 286, 85, 283/2
B. Burma 459/6, 460/10, 57, 455
Tata Hydro 140, 139/6, 11, 140
Andhra 1370, 73, 70, 67, 1361
Tram Ord. 137, 136/14, 137/8
Tata Power 1054, 52, 46, 85, 1045

Cement shares were quiet but steady. Indian Cements eased off to Rs. 391/4 while Shahabads gained Rs. 1/4 to Rs. 331/14. Among Hydro-Electric shares Andhras declined Rs. 9 to Rs. 1361/4 and Powers lost Rs. 9 to Rs. 1045. Tata Steel shares were easy. Dfds. declined by Rs. 4 to Rs. 232/8 and Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 66/4. In the miscellaneous section Alcoks were quoted X.D. at Rs. 186/4 and Bombay Steams weakened to Rs. 283/2 Burmas lost four points to Rs. 455.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, May 7.

	Rs. as.
100 Ahm. Advance	273 12
500 Bom. Cotton	20 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	698 2
250 Bradbury	91 4
100 Century	219/6
100 Central India	235
100 Colaba	73 12
100 Coorla	93 2
100 Crescent	7 4
250 Currim	5 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	350 0
1 E D Sassoon	0-1-9
100 Elphinstone	0 12
1000 Finlay	80 10
1000 Framji Petit	95 0
100 Gokak	127 8
1000 Hindustan	1625 0
100 Indore	87/8
50 Kastoorchand	0 8
100 Khatau	49 12
100 Kohinoor	124/6
250 Laxmi	680 0
100 Madhowji	4 0
250 Madras United	65 0
1000 Morarji	510
250 Model	44 8
50 Mysore	90 0
200 New Great	113/12
100 Osmanshahi	N60 0
100 Phoenix	261 4
25 Sassoon Silk	30 0
1000 Sholapur	2,900 0
50 Simplex	70/10
100 Swadeshi	184/6
100 Swan	37 8
25 Tata	9 12
500 Vishnu	1406 4
1,000 Western	758 12

BANKS

50-100 Baroda	89 0
25-50 Central	26 2
500 Imperial	1340 0
125/500 Imp. Contry	336/4
50-100 India	106/4
5 Union	4 12

CEMENTS

10 Bundi	29/6
70 Gwalior	96 8
250 Indian	391/4
40 Katni Def.	1275 0
100 Katni Ord	335/10
75 Okha	167 8
10 Punjab	18/3
100 Shahabad	331/14
70 United	91

INSURANCE

15-100 Jupiter	11/6
15-75 New India	32/10
200 Oriental	3.805 0
10-100 Vulcan	7/4

ELECTRIC

100 Ahmedabad Old	144 6
1000 Andhra Valley	1361/4
10 Ajmer	7 14
50 Bombay Tram	137 8
100 Bombay Suburban	133 12
10 Broach	10 0
100 Karachi	202 8
100 Poona	187 8
100 Surat	171 4
100 Tata Hyro	140 0
1000 Tata Power	1045

RAILWAYS

500 Ahm. Prantej	320 0
100 Amr. Patty	113 8
100 C Provinces	83 0
100 Dhon. Baramati	87 0
100 Gujarat	62 8
100 Mandra Bhon.	83 0
100 Pachora Jamner	78 0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	83/4
500 Tapti Valley	748/12

MININGS

10 Shivraipur	18 12
30 Tata Steel Def	232/8
75 Tata Steel Ord	66/4

MISCELLANEOUS

100 Alcock	X D 186/4
50 Belapur Sugar	211/4
100 Bombay Steam	283/2
125 Bombay Burma	455
50 Bombay Burma Contry.	155 0
8st Mr. B. Petrol	2/12
50 Bombay Telephone	90/8
100 Ind. Bleaching	116/4
100 Indian Radio Def.	552 8
100 Indian Radio Ord	476 14
1000 Port Canning	575 0
15 Scindia	10/3
30 Tata Construction	69 0
25 Tata Oil	17 0

PREF. SHARES.

7 per cent. Andhra Vly.	1220
6 per cent. Bom. Steam N	273 2
7 per cent Bom Trams	78 8
5 per cent Central India	472 8
7 per cent Katni 1st	123 12
7 per cent Katni 2nd	136 4
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	13 4
7 per cent. Tata Hydro	125 0
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1265 0
6 per cent Tata Steel 1st	168 12
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	135/4
5-1|2 p.c. Tata Mill	17 8
7 per cent. Vishnu	650 0

"JEWISH TRIBUNE" BANNED IN IRAQ

"Jewish Tribune," which has a fairly large circulation in that country has been banned. Orders were issued to the Iraq Post Office to confiscate copies of the paper. No reasons have been assigned for this extreme measure but it is believed that this action was taken on account of the paper's pro-Zionist proclivities and its strong denouncement of the Hitler regime of persecution.

Bad blood
Bad nights

People with unhealthy blood are doomed to suffer. Gout, rheumatism, lumbago, painful neuralgia, threaten them continually. Varicose veins, phlebitis, varicose ulcers, cause sleeplessness and the dreadful arterio-sclerosis produces horrible nightmares. Their skins are eaten away by ring-worm, eczema, herpes, erythema, sycosis, acne, psoriasis. At night they are tortured by itch. But let them not despair. Thousands of people, thus tormented, have seen their lives suddenly transformed by *Richelet's Blood Purifier* which succeeds even in the most critical cases. By eliminating the toxines, *Richelet's Blood Purifier* radically cures the pains, makes the veins and arteries more supple, cleans the skin, heals the sores and ulcers which disappear without leaving any traces.

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1934

INDO-AMERICAN CURRENCY ENTENTE

Battle Of Wits In Propaganda

MILLOWNERS OUT-MANOEUVRED

Strikers Enter Mills As Blacklegs And Persuade Loyalists To Down Tools

New tactics employed by strikers in visiting chawls and entering mills in the guise of blacklegs for the purpose of propaganda in favour of the strike had a remarkable effect on the strike situation on Monday morning, when 10 mills of the 31 which the millowners claimed were kept open on Saturday, closed down.

There was also a marked fall in the attendance in the mills "kept open." The situation on Monday morning was much worse than was expected on Saturday.

The new manoeuvre was a counter-blast to the millowners plans to keep all the mills open on Monday morning to test the result of their propaganda and to gauge the solidarity of the strikers.

The strikers are said to have visited all the chawls of workers and carried on inteisive propaganda and even placed their own pickets to ensure the success of their new move.

In addition strikers joined the blacklegs and entered some of the mills where as a result of their propaganda the workers also refused to work.

More Mills Close

An incident at the Digvijay Mills, Lalbaug, on Monday morning, bore testimony to such propaganda. It appears about 190 men who entered the mills came out soon after refusing to continue work.

Of the 21 mills kept open, the Mysore Mills, the Crown and the Standard Mills were picketed. The Mysore Mills closed their doors owing to very meagre attendance. Only four mills are working with a complement of over a thousand men in each.

Stone-Throwing At Blacklegs

The only case of stone-throwing on Monday morning occurred at Worli when lorry-loads of blacklegs were being conveyed to some of the mills kept open. The strikers attacked the lorries and two blacklegs are reported to have received injuries.

The police effected three arrests of strikers for alleged molestation of blacklegs.

Commotion At Meeting

There was a great commotion at a meeting of the strikers held at Lalbaug on Monday morning when a posse of police invaded the meeting place to effect the arrest of a striker on a charge of having delivered an inflammatory speech.

The wanted man successfully evaded arrest in the confusion that followed.

Strike Leader Alleged To Be Implicated In Bomb Outrage

Waman Govind Kulkarni, a member of the Joint Strike Committee, who had been arrested on Saturday afternoon by Inspector Kothare, C.I.D., was placed before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Monday when an application was made to send the accused to Poona through the Commissioner of Police, to stand his trial there on a charge of being implicated in the bomb outrage in Poona.

The Magistrate granted the application.

7,000 WORKMEN DOWN TOOLS

Five Nagpur Mills Remain Close Owing To Strike

NAGPUR, May 7.

Over 7,000 workmen went on strike this morning resulting in the complete stoppage of work in all the five Empress Mills.

The Model Mills are however unaffected. The situation is quiet.—United Press.

ARRESTS IN MILL AREA

Three Strikers Bailed Out

Dyaram Yeshwant Bilwasker, Vithal Ramji Kandalgaonker and Dakoo Samboo, said to be strikers were arrested by the Gamdevi Police on Sunday in the Petit Mill Lane, Tardeo, on a charge of disobeying the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Order under Section 144 I.P.C.

The arrested men were placed before Mr. I N Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaon on Monday and were ordered to be bailed out on a sum of Rs. 100 each till May 11.

The deputation of Gujarat leaders that had gone to Ranchi to see Gandhiji to discuss the question of giving relief of the farmers returned after discussing in detail the question with Mahatmaji.

WEBB'S CABLE TO ROOSEVELT

KARACHI, May 7.

It is understood that Sir Montague Webb has cabled to President Roosevelt that most of the unofficial India would welcome active co-operation with the United States of America in raising the level of world prices, and so encouraging the early return of world prosperity by re-opening to the public Indian and American mints to the free coinage of full legal tender of silver money at a ratio to be agreed upon between the two countries.

Asked what his authority was for sending the cable, Sir Montague stated that not only had he been in close touch with the Currency League of India and all its branches, but had been in close personal touch with expert opinion, both Indian and European for some months past.

Asked why he was so confident that remonitisation of silver would raise would raise world prices and hasten return to prosperity, Sir M. Webb replied that he was confident for the simple reason that the attempt to raise world prices made in Europe and America during the last three years had failed, and now prices were once more falling in England and India. —A.P.

POLICE BATTLE WITH DACOITS

Exchange Of Shots Results In Injuries To Two Desperadoes

MOGA, May 6.

On receipt of an information that some dacoits had come in village Vandar, Tehail Moga two lorry-full of armed police under the command of S. P and A.S.P., Ferzepur raided the village and besieged the house where the dacoits had taken refuge. The dacoits immediately opened fire but none of the police party was injured.

The police in reply shot a volley, wounding Bachhan Singh, a dacoit of Jandwala at several places in the arm, chests, etc. Gajjan another dacoit was also wounded.

The third dacoit did not receive any injury. It is alleged there was a fourth one who made good his escape.

The police climbed up the roof and making a hole opened fire from there.

Gajjan was brought to Bagapurana where he succumbed to the injuries. He is stated to be a dangerous desperado who ran away from Bahawalpur State. The statement of Bachhan Singh has been recorded.

Bachhan Singh has received five gun-shots. He is in a precarious condition.

Two rifles one of Bahawalpur State and about 50 cartridges were found from the possession of the dacoits.

The third dacoit Bur Singh is in the lock-up.—United Press.

Constituent Assembly Will Draw Up National Demand

Mr. Satyamurti Explains How Delegates Can Be Elected

CALCUTTA, May 7.

As to what is meant by a constituent Assembly which according to the Swarajist programme, will draw up the national demand is explained by Mr. S. Satyamurti. He says:—"What is meant is not a constituent Assembly called after a successful revolution to assume the reins of Government, but an assembly chosen on the widest possible franchise to formulate the nation's demand. For my purposes, the Lothian franchise giving vote to about thirtyfive million people is wide enough for electing such an Assembly, but if the Congress so wishes, it can call a constituent assembly through adult suffrage according to Mahatma Gandhi's scheme under which village units will elect district representative who, in turn, will elect delegates to the constituent assembly. Mr. Masani says that I have let the cat of the bag. There is no bag and no cat. The proposal is one that is well understood by all who are Congressmen. I suggest to all our critics to weigh the words of Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar. He has done a great service to the Swaraj Party by issuing an unambiguous statement that those who expect any kind of opposition between pro-councillites and anti-councillpointed, and that all Congressmen should give their utmost active support to the parliamentary work undertaken by the Congress. I have every hope that this point of view, backed as it is by Mahatma Gandhi, will be fully accepted by the A.I.C.C. at Patna, but Mr. Rajagopalachariar must further improve his statement by himself offering to stand for election to the Assembly, and also persuading Mrs. Naidu and Babu Rajendraprasad to stand likewise. We want the very best men and women to contest the elections to ensure victory at the polls and hold the Congress flag aloft inside the Assembly."

It is understood that Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy and Mr. Satyamurti met last night at Nolini Sarker's House and had a satisfactory talk with the editors of Indian papers regarding their attitude towards the Swaraj Party. All were agreed that elections should be contested, and those who expressed doubts regarding the wisdom of the resolution on the communal award were assured by the leaders that they did not accpet the award, and that the only way to replace it was by mutual agreement.—A. P.

INDIAN SOCIALIST PARTY

Move To Form Group Which Will Be Affiliated To Congress

BENARES, May 6.

A proposal to form an Indian Socialist Party is under consideration in the United Provinces.

Mr. Sampurnanand, a member of the A.I.C.C., in a printed pamphlet circulated to friends says that the need for the organisation of a Socialist Group, which should be affiliated to the Congress for the present, is very greatly felt at this time. The pamphlet sets forth the programme of the proposed party.

It is believed that several leading Congressmen of the United Provinces will support this move, and if possible a preliminary meeting of Socialists will be arranged at Patna at the time the All-India Congress Committee meets.—A.P.

SWARAJ PARTY PROGRAMME

Babu Purshottamdas Tandon Criticises Council Entry

ALLAHABAD, May 6.

At a public meeting held tonight to consider the situation arising from the formation of the Swaraj Party, Babu Purshottamdas Tandon criticised the council entry programme, and declared that it had achieved nothing in the past.

He emphasised that the name of the Congress should not be dragged into this work.—A.P.

RANCHI PREPARES FOR ELECTIONS

RANCHI, May 7.

The search for Swaraj Party candidates for the forthcoming Assembly elections has begun. It is understood that Mr. Deep Narayan Singh will contest the Bhagalpur, Purnea and the Santhal Parganas division, while Mr. Shrikrishna Singh, ex-leader of the Swaraj Party in the Bihar Council, will contest the Gaya and Monghyr division.

Mr. Jimut Sen will stand for the Chota Nagpur division.—A. P.

ASSEMBLY ELECTION

Selection Of Candidates Not Yet

CALCUTTA, May 7.

The "United Press" is authorised to contradict the report recently circulated by a News Agency that the selection of Swarajist candidates for the next Assembly election has already begun.

Enquries show that Swaraj Party Secretariat will not take any step in that direction until the A.I.C.C. sanction has been received at Patna on the question of its revival. Even then the selection of candidates will have to be made by provincial organisations of the Party which are to be set up after Patna ratifies the decisions arrived at, at Ranchi.

It is further understood that although Dr. Ansari has been authorised by the Ranchi Conference to nominate all the 24 members of the Executive Committee of the Party to manage the affairs till the Provincial organisations have been set up, he has postponed nomination till the forthcoming Patna Conference decisions.—United Press.

Sjt. Kaniyalal Desai, a local Congress leader has received an invitation to attend the forthcoming A.I.C.C. meeting, at Patna. Dr. Syed Mohamad has notified him that there are in all 12 members of the A.I.C.C. in Gujerat.

CASE AGAINST LABOUR LEADERS

Magistrate Puzzled By Ambiguous Nature Of Charges Against Accused

"What is the charge, I cannot follow the charge-sheet at all" was the observation made on Monday by Mr. Y N Nadkarni, Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, Mazgaon, on the ambiguous way in which the charge-sheets were drawn up against Miss Maniben Kara, Messrs. S G Sardesai, Charles Mascarenhas, and A N Shetty, four labour leaders who stand charged under section 127 I.P.C. for alleged contravention of the Police Commissioner's order on 24th April.

LAWYER PUZZLED

Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas, who appeared for the accused said that he felt the same difficulty when he read the charge-sheet this morning.

In answer to the question "What is the exact order of the Commissioner, prosecution counsel said that the Police Commissioner had issued verbal orders that no demonstrations should be allowed in front of the working mills. On April 24, the accused wanted to take a procession along De Lisle Road towards the Simplex Mills and from there towards the Khatau Makanji Mills which were working at the time. The Police ordered them to turn back and take a different route.

A cordon was formed near the Khatau Makanji Mills. The accused are alleged to have rushed the cordon in company with the processionists and thereby disobeyed orders. They were therefore put under arrest.

CHARGE SHEET RECTIFIED.

After consultation with the officers concerned, the public prosecutor rectified and amended the charge-sheet.

Mr. Purshottamdas Tricumdas asked for adjournment of the case till Friday next, as he wanted to inspect the locality.

His Worshp asked for a rough copy of the plan of the locality in which the procession was taken, because he said that he might feel it imperative to inspect the locality if necessary.

The case was adjourned till Friday.

LABOUR LEADER CHARGED

Alleged To Have Delivered Offensive Speech

Mr. S. G. Sardesai, a labour leader who is under duress at the Byculla House of Correction was charged on Monday before Mr. Y. N. Nadkarni, Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, Mazgoan, under sections 147, 153 and 117 of the Indian Penal Code for making an "an offensive speech" to a highly excited crowd on April 28th at Madanpura Kalanpuri.

The prosecution counsel in setting forth the charge pointed out that on the day in question the accused had tried to bring both the Government and the law into contempt.

Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas bar-at-law, applying for an adjournment till May 11, stated that he was surprised at the charge levelled against his client and wanted time to study it.

His Worship postponed the case till May 11.

SYMPATHY WITH BOMBAY STRIKERS

AHMEDABAD, May 7.

In sympathy with the strikers in Bombay, the operatives of the local mills held a meeting last evening and passed a resolution protesting against the prohibitory orders and urging a speedy settlement of the strike.—A. P.

FIGHTING FOR THEIR RIGHTS

Ceylon Workers State Their Demands

COLOMBO, May 7.

A mass meeting of five trade unions, presided over by Dr. R. Saravanamuttu was held at the Price Park here, at which among other things an eight hour day was urged.

It was pointed out at the meeting that it was a mistake, in fighting for the rights of workers, to direct the attack against Englishmen and Indians as a whole.

The following resolution was passed:—

"The workers of Ceylon resolve to organise themselves to fight for the following immediate demands: 1. An eight hour day, 2. Equal pay for equal work, 3. Unemployment relief, 4. living wage, and 5. Complete National Independence.—United Press.

MILLOWNERS' VERSION

BOMBAY, Monday.

According to the report of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, thirty-one mills were working on Monday out of which 6 were working fully and 25 partially. The total number of workers employed is 22,140.

BHERO TEMPLE DISPUTE AGAIN

15 Arrests, A Sequel To Clash

SRINAAR, May 7.

A large crowd of Muslims invaded the Bhero Temple land at Chattabal, Srinagar yesterday and a communal clash ensued.

It will be recalled that for some time past the Muslims had been claiming the land of the temple, and the Governor of Khasmir maintaining the decisions of his predecessors, had ordered that the land must remain in possession of the Hindus, and the Muslims if they had any complaint they should seek relief in a court of law.

When on April 27 the Hindus were making repairs a Muslim mob attacked them and a communal clash was averted by the timely intervention of the Additional District Magistrate and the Police. It was decided by the Additional Dist. Magistrate that Muslims should be given one week's time to proceed legally and during this time the Hindus should not make any repairs. The Hindus agreed to this.

Quite a sensation prevailed yesterday when it was reported that a Muslim mob had again invaded the temple. The Police hurried to the spot and about 15 Muslims were arrested. Details are lacking—United Press.

Asaf Ali Assails "Leader's" Comments On Swaraj Party

Says Reports On Which They Were Founded Are Wholly Untrue

NEW DELHI, May 5.

Mr. Asaf Ali has addressed the following letter the "Leader," Allahabad.

"I have just read your editorial comments on the Swarajya Party programme, condemning the attitude of the No-changers in regard to the Swarajya Party. I must hasten to tell you that the reports on which these comments are founded are wholly untrue.

PRESS EXCLUDED."

"When it is found necessary after anxious consideration to exclude the press from the Conference, enterprising press correspondents begin to send reports based on speculation as a result of which a number of inaccuracies are bound to creep into these reports. While it is impossible to attempt to contradict everyone of these mis-statements, when an important newspaper bases its comments on such reports it becomes necessary to set the position right, at least in so far as some important points are concerned.

INVENTIVE GENIUS.

"I must say emphatically that the whole story 'that the Congress working Committee is to keep watch over the Swarajya Party to see that they do not violate the Congress creed' is the result of the inventive genius of some person on whose word reporters seemed to have relied. It is unfair to both the Swarajists and the No-changers to say that the latter have not much faith in the former. Excepting the fact that the Swarajya Party was formed of our own accord as a Parliamentary wing of the Congress, working under its control and guidance, there is no other foundation for these comments.

NOT IMPOSED.

"This relation between the Swarajya Party and the Congress is one, which was desired by the Swarajists themselves and is not one imposed by the other wing of the Congress for want of faith in Swarajists. According to the Swarajist view, the Congress is the present body which must necessarily entrust various activities which it has undertaken to special organisations which work under its control and guidance.

The All-India Spinners Association, the All-India Seva Sangh, the Harijan League, etc. are some of these organisations and yet some other will have to be evolved to cover the remaining field of Congress activities.

PARLIAMENTARY WING.

The Swarajya Party aspires to be the parliamentary wing of the Congress, which, once its charter has been granted, will work subject to the control and guidance of the Congress as an autonomous organisation within the Congress, in the name of the Congress and with the entire prestige and weight of the Congress."—United Press.

ALL-INDIA SOCIALIST CONGRESS

Will Be Held In Patna On May 17

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, May 7.

It has been definitely decided to hold the All-India Congress of the Socialist conference at Patna on May 17 under the Presidentship Acharya Narendradeva, Principal of the Kashi Vidyapitha and prominent Congressman of the United Provinces.

Jaiprakash Narayan, Secretary of Bihar Socialist party requests Congress Socialists who are intending to attend to intimate to him date and time of arrival.

The Agenda for conference includes the consideration of plans for creating an All-India socialist movement within the Congress and the consideration of proposals to be placed before the All-India Congress Committee.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary care of Sjt. Phoolan Prasad Verma, Advocate, Kadamkuan, Patna.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.